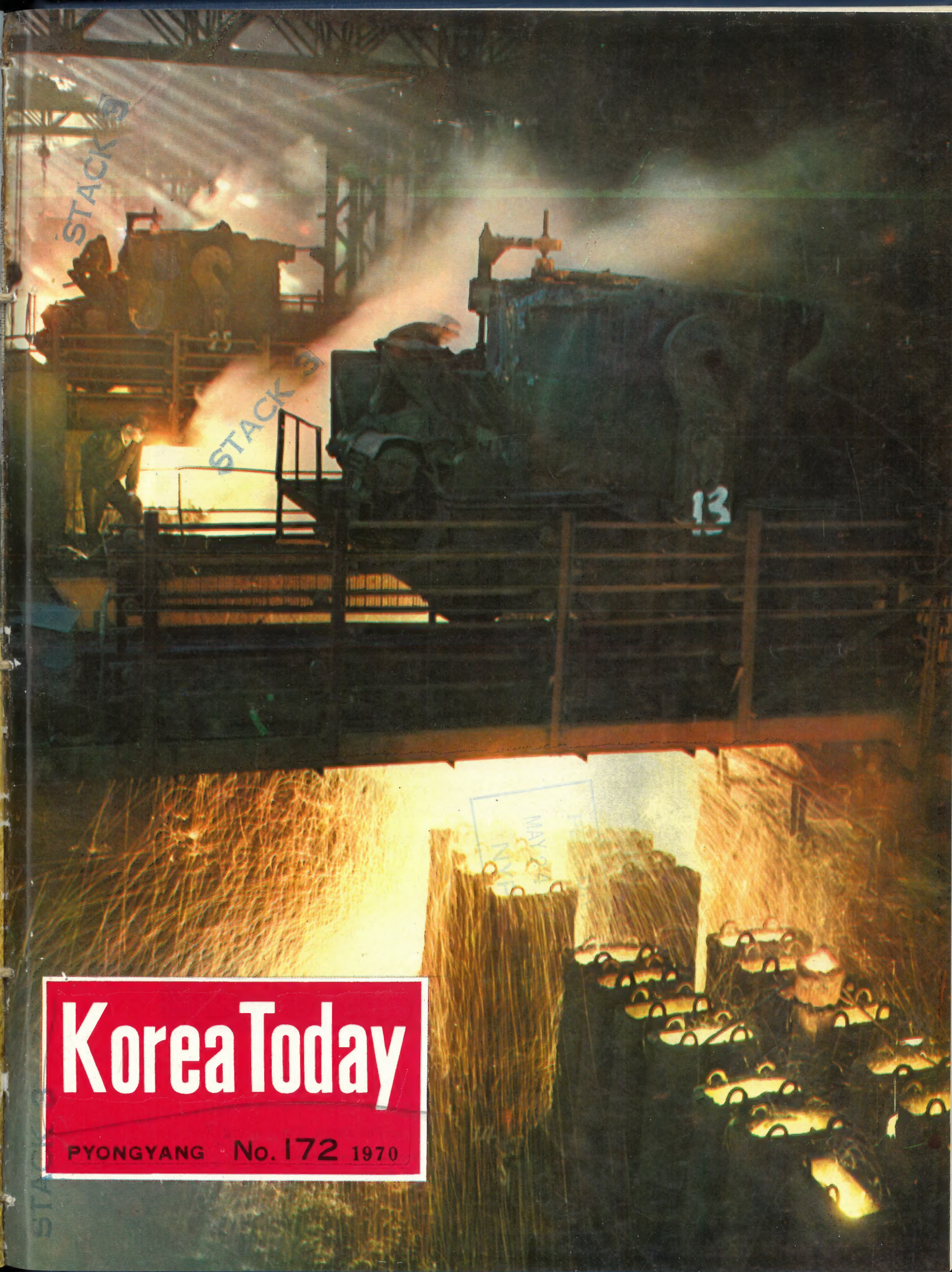


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FRONT COVER: Supporting the programmatic report of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung at the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, steel makers of the Chollima Hwanghae Iron Works are vigorously advancing at the "Kangson speed," a new Chollima speed, to scale the steel height of the Six-Year Plan two years ahead of schedule.

BACK COVER: Tractor drivers who came out as one man to carry through the resolution of the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea are effecting innovations every day in land readjusting operations.

Photographed by Pak Byong Chu

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REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE TO THE FIFTH CONGRESS OF THE WORKERS' PARTY OF KOREA

by

Comrade KIM IL SUNG

**General Secretary of the Central Committee
of the Workers' Party of Korea**

(All rise. Comrade Kim Il Sung appears on the rostrum amid thunderous applause, stormy cheers and shouts of "Long live the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung!" "Long live the Workers' Party of Korea!" shaking the hall.)

Comrades,

Nine years have elapsed since the Fourth Congress of our Party which unfolded a magnificent programme of socialist construction. This has been a period of grim ordeal in which very complex and difficult circumstances were created in our revolution and construction, and a proud period in which revolutionary events of great historic significance took place in our people's onward movement towards socialism and communism.

During the period under review, our Party, valiantly breaking through manifold hardships and obstacles, convened in good time a Conference and Plenary Meetings in conformity to the changes in the situation and put forward original strategic and tactical policies for successfully promoting the Korean revolution as a whole and skilfully organized and mobilized the masses of the people to their implementation.

Thanks to the wise leadership of the Party, great victories and results have been attained on all fronts of socialist construction and the

revolutionary base of the northern half of the Republic has been consolidated as firm as a rock. (Loud applause.)

In South Korea the revolutionary advance of the broad masses of the people including workers, peasants, student youths and intellectuals has gained momentum under the impact of the brilliant results of socialist construction in the northern half of the Republic, and the colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists is shaken to its very foundation.

During the period under review, our Party has waged a dynamic struggle, holding aloft the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, the revolutionary banner of anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle, and thereby enhanced the international position of our country still further and contributed greatly to the general advancement of the international revolutionary movement. (Loud applause.)

Our Party, through an arduous struggle for the revolution and construction, has grown and strengthened into a militant party which is capable of weathering out any violent storm, into an invincible revolutionary party the whole membership of which is closely knit together with one idea and purpose around the Party Central Committee and maintains kindred ties with the popular masses. (Prolonged thunder-

ous applause.)

Today we are greeting the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, the organizer and inspirer of all victories of our people, with a deep conviction about the justness of our cause and with a high pride and glory in the great achievements made by our people under the leadership of the Party. (Applause.) All our Party members and working people, our overseas compatriots, and our close friends in foreign countries warmly congratulate this Congress and wish it success in its work. (Loud applause.)

This Congress will mark another milestone in our Party's struggle to further consolidate and develop the socialist system in our country, powerfully support the revolutionary struggle of the South Korean people and materialize the independent unification of the fatherland and to cement the international solidarity of our revolution, and will forcefully encourage and inspire our Party members and the entire Korean people to a new, greater victory. (Prolonged loud applause.)

I. GREAT RESULTS

Comrades,

The Fourth Congress of our Party summed up the historic victory in the building of the foundations of socialism and adopted the magnificent programme of the Seven-Year Plan the main task of which was to carry out all-round technical reconstruction and cultural revolution and radically improve the people's living on the strength of the established socialist system, and vigorously roused the entire people to the struggle for its realization.

All our Party members and working people, with hope and confidence in a bright future, rose in the struggle to carry out the new, militant programme set forth at the Party Congress and successfully carried the grand Seven-Year Plan into effect, performing fresh innovations and miracles every day.

However, over the past few years our revolution and construction were faced with great difficulties and hardships as the aggressive manoeuvrings of the U.S. imperialists became undisguised and as a complicated situation was brought about in the international communist movement. This urgently demanded our Party to arm the entire people firmly with the revolutionary ideas of Marxism-Leninism and, especially, lead them to make thoroughgoing politico-ideological preparations for coping with war, and at the same time, direct great additional efforts to strengthening the nation's defence power even if it called for some readjustment of the tempo of the development of the national economy, and thus possess a strong national defence power that would make it pos-

sible to defend the security of the country and the people reliably.

The Party held a historic Conference in October 1966, where it took steps to solidly build up our revolutionary ranks politically and ideologically and reorganize the whole work of socialist construction in conformity with the requirements of the prevailing situation and advanced a new revolutionary line of carrying on economic construction and defence upbuilding in parallel to increase the nation's defence capabilities for meeting the intensified aggressive manoeuvrings of the enemy and, thereby, decided to put off the fulfilment of the Seven-Year Plan for three years.

The ensuing developments have clearly showed that the measures taken by the Party were in full accord with the fundamental interests of our revolution and that they were daring, active and very wise measures for meeting the changing situation. (Thunderous applause.) All our Party members and working people, true to the new revolutionary line put forward by the Party, have waged a heroic fight on the two fronts of economic construction and defence upbuilding and fulfilled the Seven-Year Plan creditably, achieved a rock-firm politico-ideological unity of the whole society and built up the whole country into a strong fortress so that it can stand up against any surprise invasion of the enemy. (Prolonged loud applause.)

1. CONVERSION INTO A SOCIALIST INDUSTRIAL STATE

Comrades,

The greatest achievement made in socialist construction during the period under review is that our country has been converted into a socialist industrial state as a result of the splendid fulfilment of the historic task of socialist industrialization. (All rise. Prolonged thunderous applause.)

Socialist industrialization was a matter of pressing urgency in reinforcing the established socialist system and furthering socialist construction in the northern half of the Republic and was the most cardinal task of the Seven-Year Plan.

Relying on the foundations of an independent national industry and the material basis laid for equipping all branches of the national economy with up-to-date techniques already in the period of the Five-Year Plan, our Party saw that a powerful struggle was unrolled in the Seven-Year Plan period to build an independent modern industry which is comprehensively developed, possessed of a solid raw-material base of its own and equipped with new techniques and to effect the all-round technical reconstruction of the national economy.

In accordance with the correct policy of the Party, industry developed very rapidly and its look changed radically during the Seven-Year Plan. (Applause.)

Thanks to the successful carrying out of the Seven-Year Plan in the field of industry, this year gross industrial output value will increase 11.6 times as against 1956—13.3 times in the production of the means of production and 9.3 times in consumer goods. This means that industrial production grew at a high rate of 19.1 per cent on an annual average over the whole period of industrialization from 1957 to 1970. (Thunderous applause.) Today our industry makes only in 12 days as much industrial products as was turned out in the pre-liberation year of 1944. (Thunderous applause.)

Industry as a whole has developed at a high rate and, particularly, heavy industry has advanced very speedily.

In the Seven-Year Plan period our Party saw to it that emphasis was laid primarily on the work of improving and reinforcing the key branches of heavy industry and, at the same time, an extensive work was carried out to expand and consolidate the heavy-industry bases. As a result of the implementation of the Party's policy our heavy industry developed into a fully-equipped one with its own powerful machine-building industry as the core and its might increased beyond compare during the period under review.

The biggest success made in the building of heavy industry is the establishment of our own machine-building industry which is the basis for the development of the national economy and technical progress.

Thanks to the great efforts directed by the Party to the development of the machine-building industry in the Seven-Year Plan period, our country which could not make even simple farm implements properly before the liberation is now in a position to manufacture large-size machines, such as 6,000-ton presses, heavy-duty lorries, large-size tractors, large-size excavators, large-size bulldozers, electric and diesel locomotives, and large-size vessels of 5,000-ton class, and precision machines, and produce not only separate units of machines and equipment but also complete sets of equipment for modern factories. (Prolonged loud applause.) In the Seven-Year Plan period alone, our engineering industry has produced and supplied aggregate plants for more than 100 modern factories such as power stations and metallurgical and chemical factories.

The power bases of the country, too, have been further consolidated to meet the demands of the rapid industrial development and all-round technical revolution. Giant hydro- and thermo-power plants were built during the Seven-Year Plan, with the result that the total generating capacity of our country has grown

markedly, the onesidedness of the power industry which had relied exclusively upon hydraulic power has been eliminated and the nation's power bases consolidated qualitatively.

Rapid development of the ferrous metallurgical industry was one of the important tasks in realizing overall industrialization. In the Seven-Year Plan period the existing iron-producing bases were expanded and a new iron works was built in the western region, with the result that the pig and granulated iron production capacity has increased and the independence of the iron industry strengthened, and the production of steel, rolled steel in particular, made a rapid progress and a number of second-stage metal-processing branches have been newly founded. The ferrous metallurgical industry of our country has now grown into a powerful industrial domain equipped with perfect production processes from the production of pig iron to the production of steel, rolled steel and goods of second-stage metal processing, and it satisfies for itself the demands for various kinds of metal materials needed for the development of the national economy. (Loud applause.)

The look of the chemical industry has likewise changed fundamentally. During the period of industrialization the bases of chemical-fertilizer production were reinforced and a new branch producing agricultural chemicals and branches producing vinalon and other synthetic fibres and synthetic resins came into being, with the result that powerful bases of the organic chemical industry as well as the inorganic chemical industry have been laid in our country, rendering it possible to accelerate chemicalization for the national economy more vigorously.

An expeditious progress has also been made in the coal industry, ore-mining industry, building-materials industry and in other branches of heavy industry.

This year our heavy industry will turn out 16,500,000,000 kwh of electricity, 27,500,000 tons of coal, 2,200,000 tons of steel, 1,500,000 tons of chemical fertilizers and 4,000,000 tons of cement. (Prolonged loud applause.)

Our heavy industry with the powerful machine-building industry as its core reliably guarantees the political and economic independence of the country and, as the solid material foundation for a faster development of the national economy, displays great might in developing light industry and the rural economy and augmenting the nation's defence power. (Applause.)

Epochal headway has been made in the development of light industry, too. The Party, firmly maintaining the policy of developing large-scale central industries and medium- and small-scale local industries in parallel in the production of popular consumption goods, saw to it in the Seven-Year Plan period that new

up-to-date factories of central light industry were set up and, at the same time, a lot of local-industry factories were built with locally available reserves and that the technical reconstruction of local industry was pushed ahead actively in keeping with the development of heavy industry. As a result, our country now has all branches of light industrial production including the textile industry capable of turning out more than 400 million metres of high-quality fabrics a year, the food-stuff industry and the daily-necessaries industry, and there have been established up-to-date light-industry bases which can meet by their own production the demands of the working people for consumer goods ranging from drapery to goods for cultural use. **(Loud applause.)**

As it advanced at a fast speed and its size expanded, industry came to play a more decisive role in the production of gross social produce and the national income. The share of industry in the total industrial and agricultural output value rose from 34 per cent in 1956 to 74 per cent in 1969 and the share of industry in the national income gained in the domains of industry and agriculture increased from 25 to 65 per cent in the same period.

Further, there has been a marked rise in the per capita output of major manufactured goods which is an important index to the economic might and level of industrial development of a nation. This year the per capita output of our country will be 1,184 kwh in electricity, 1,975 kilogrammes in coal, 158 kilogrammes in steel, 108 kilogrammes in chemical fertilizers and 287 kilogrammes in cement. This shows that our country has reached the level of advanced industrial countries in the per capita output of major industrial products and surpassed them in some items. **(Prolonged thunderous applause.)**

The task of overall technical revolution has also been carried to success in every field of the national economy thanks to the powerful heavy-industry bases of our own. With the development of the machine-building industry and other heavy industries, the technical equipment has been improved fundamentally in all domains of the national economy and electrification and automation effected in the national economy extensively.

The technical reconstruction of the rural economy has been realized successfully with the powerful support of heavy industry.

The Party has directed great efforts to the technical reorganization of the rural economy in keeping with the policy put forth at its Fourth Congress and, particularly, along the path illumined by the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" adopted at the Eighth Plenary Meeting of the Fourth Central Committee of the Party in 1964, and

brought about brilliant successes in this field. **(Thunderous applause.)**

The greatest success gained in the rural technical revolution during the period under review is the completion of irrigation. **(Loud applause.)**

We carried on irrigation works on a large scale while effectively utilizing the existing irrigation facilities, thereby completed the irrigation of paddy fields and effected even the irrigation of dry fields in no small measure. Also, much effort was made by the state for draining projects in the past few years, with the result that major rice-producing areas of our country are now completely free from the damage of standing water. River improvement projects, dyke projects for controlling tide-water and afforestation works were undertaken extensively in all parts of the country and paddy and dry fields and crops were better protected against natural calamities. Consequently, during the period under review there has been established in our country a perfect system of irrigation that always ensures rich and stable harvests whatever drought or flood may visit. **(Prolonged loud applause.)**

The Party put up mechanization as the most central task in the rural technical revolution during the Seven-Year Plan and fought actively to carry it out. During the period under review, farm-machine stations, the bases of rural mechanization, increased considerably and they were set up in every city and county of our country and many up-to-date farm machines were introduced in the countryside. The number of tractors serving the rural economy grew 3.3 times, and lorries 6.4 times in the period from 1961 to 1969, and various kinds of new farm machines were devised and manufactured, so that more farm work could be done by machines.

The task of electrification in the countryside has also been performed with credit during the Seven-Year Plan. A struggle was widely unfolded to see that there is no *ri* and farm-house without electric supply. As a result, in our country every *ri* is supplied with electricity and every farm household has electric lights today. In the countryside, electricity is used widely not only in the home life of peasants but as power for machines and as heat-source in agricultural production. At present, the annual consumption of electricity in the countryside amounts to 1,000,000,000 kwh, which is spent mostly on production. In view of the power output of our country the proportion of electricity consumed in the countryside is very large, and our country has already attained the level of the world's advanced countries in the field of rural electrification. **(Prolonged loud applause.)**

Big progress has been registered in the chem-

icalization of agriculture as well. The amount of chemical fertilizers applied per *chongbo* of paddy and dry fields was 3.2 times last year over 1960 and their qualitative composition, too, improved markedly. Besides, with an increased amount of agricultural chemicals sprayed, crops were protected more efficiently against damage from blights and insect pests, and the countryside was supplied with a considerable amount of highly effective herbicides.

All branches of agricultural production advanced apace as the rural technical revolution progressed successfully.

Despite certain fluctuations in agricultural production caused by the unusually severe natural calamities which continually hit our country over the past few years, we reaped a good harvest every year, and this year, too, have gathered in a big bumper harvest. **(Prolonged loud applause.)** In our country, the food problem has now been solved completely and there has been laid the firm basis of grain production which will make it possible to develop all other domains of the rural economy more speedily. With the solid material and technical foundations laid for stockbreeding, the animal husbandry of our country has entered a new path of development on the basis of up-to-date technology. Especially, there has been a great turn in the development of the poultry industry in the past few years, and now we can produce over 700 million eggs and large quantities of chicken every year by industrial methods. **(Loud applause.)**

The electrification of railways is one of the major achievements made in the technical reconstruction of the national economy. During the Seven-Year Plan the 850 kilometre-long railway sections have newly been electrified and the electrification of the major trunk lines has been completed in the main. **(Applause.)**

All this shows that the historic task of socialist industrialization in our country has been carried out splendidly and our country, once a colonial agrarian country far removed from modern technical civilization, has turned into a socialist industrial state possessed of a modern industry and developed agriculture. **(Prolonged thunderous applause.)**

Comrades,

The course of the implementation of the Party's line of industrialization was by no means a royal road; there were not a few obstacles and hardships that had to be overcome by our people who turned out to build a modern industry and carry into effect the technical reconstruction of the national economy.

We took over a negligible colonial industry from the old society and even that was destroyed severely owing to the war ignited by the U.S. imperialist aggressors. During the postwar Three-Year Plan the task of rehabilitation and construction of the war-ravaged na-

tional economy was fulfilled with success, but the colonial lopsidedness of industry was not fully eradicated and the foundations of heavy industry were extremely weak. We had limited funds, insufficient raw and other materials, and small technical force. Moreover, we had to wage a struggle to materialize industrialization and the technical reconstruction of the national economy in the very much complicated internal and external situations of our revolution, and especially under the strained conditions where the U.S. imperialists occupying South Korea and their stooges ceaselessly intensified their manoeuvrings to provoke war.

The Party, however, carried forward the line of socialist industrialization without the slightest vacillation and correctly led our people to display the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and solve with their own efforts all the difficult and intricate problems arising in building a modern industry and realizing the technical reconstruction of the national economy. **(Prolonged thunderous applause.)**

All the working people of our country, upholding the Party's line, unanimously rose in the struggle for the materialization of the socialist industrialization of the country and the technical reconstruction of the national economy. In response to the Party's call of "Let us dash forward at the speed of Chollima!" our heroic working class and the entire working people waged an indefatigable fight to implement the Party's line of industrialization, smashing passivism and conservatism standing in the way of their advance and surmounting all hardships and difficulties. **(Prolonged loud applause.)**

Thanks to the Party's correct line of industrialization, its wise guidance for the implementation of the line and to the heroic and devoted labour struggle of our people, the difficult and complex task of industrialization which took capitalist countries a full century and even a few centuries has been creditably accomplished in our country in a very short period of only 14 years. **(Prolonged thunderous applause.)**

The conversion into a socialist industrial state—this is a great event of historic significance in the struggle to step up the building of socialism and communism in our country and attain a nation-wide victory for the Korean revolution. **(Prolonged thunderous applause.)**

As a result of the accomplishment of socialist industrialization, our country has been provided with the firm material and technical foundations of socialism and has come to fully satisfy on its own the demands of economic construction, defence upbuilding and the people's life for industrial products and agricultural produce. The conversion of our country into an industrial state through the realization of industrialization has fortified our revolu-

tionary base more impregnably and provided a solid asset for strong support to the revolutionary struggle of the South Korean people and for the unification of the fatherland and its future prosperity. **(Prolonged loud applause.)**

With the founding of an independent modern industry and the equipping of all the domains of the national economy including agriculture with modern techniques, our country has finally done away with its economic and technical backwardness, the vestige of the old society, and joined the ranks of advanced countries of the world as a full-fledged member and our people, freed for ever from the former position in which they had been subjected to all sorts of humiliation and contempt for their backward economy, have become able to enter the international arena with pride as a mighty and advanced nation on an equality with all the big and small nations of the world. **(Prolonged thunderous applause shaking the hall.)**

2. ACHIEVEMENTS IN THE CULTURAL REVOLUTION

Comrades,

The cultural revolution presented itself as a question of great importance in our country which had once been a backward colonial, semi-feudal state. The Party has consistently devoted profound attention to putting an end to cultural backwardness handed down from the old society and to rapidly developing a new, socialist national culture, and has done much work in this field especially in the Seven-Year Plan period.

In carrying out the cultural revolution the Party attached primary importance to public education and the training of national cadres and gave them priority over other work, and took a series of radical measures to bring up the younger generation into able builders of socialism and communism and to train large numbers of technicians and specialists in keeping with the swift tempo of the technical revolution.

The greatest success achieved in the work of public education during the period under review was the introduction of universal compulsory nine-year technical education. **(Loud applause.)** Based on the further consolidation of the successes achieved under the compulsory secondary education system which had already been introduced, our Party effected the universal compulsory nine-year technical education in 1967. As a result, all the youth and children in our country from the age of eight up to seventeen have been made to receive free and compulsory technical education at regular schools. **(Prolonged loud applause.)** The compulsory nine-year technical education, as a full embodiment of the Marxist-Leninist theory on education, is the most advanced edu-

cational system that closely blends general education with basic technical education, education with productive labour. **(Loud applause.)**

While carrying compulsory nine-year technical education into effect, we have directed deep attention to improving the contents and methods of education. Thanks to the correct educational policy of the Party, our socialist pedagogy has been further perfected, *Juche* and the working-class line have been definitely established in school education, and the scientific and theoretical levels of education have been elevated still higher.

By the benefit of compulsory nine-year technical education, the new generation in our country today are all reliably growing into a new communist type of men of all-round developments, into able builders of a new society, who are firmly armed with the *Juche* idea of our Party and possessed of ample general knowledge and the basic knowledge of modern science and technology. **(Loud applause.)** With people of the new generation who have obtained compulsory nine-year technical education joining all fronts of socialist construction in vast numbers, the ranks of educated labouring people are steadily growing and the general technical and cultural levels of our society are rising higher.

The introduction of the compulsory nine-year technical education—this constitutes another great victory of the educational policy of our Party and marks an epochal progress in the carrying out of the cultural revolution in our country. **(Prolonged loud applause.)**

The realities of rapid socialist construction demanded more technicians and specialists. In view of the practical requirements of socialist construction our Party continued to exert great efforts to bring up technicians and specialists and won many successes in this field, too. During the period under review, the number of universities and colleges increased from 78 to 129, and 376 higher technical schools were newly set up to bring up technicians and specialists in large numbers. Along with the regular system of higher education, various forms of higher educational system for learning while working made further progress.

Today more than 497,000 engineers, assistant engineers and specialists or 4.3 times as against 1960 are working in various fields of the national economy; and state and economic organs, scientific and cultural institutions, modern factories and enterprises and co-operative farms in our country are excellently managed and operated by their talents and efforts. **(Prolonged loud applause.)**

Thanks to the correct educational policy of the Party, comprehensive bases of training cadres have been firmly built up in all localities of our country. At present our country has more than one higher technical school or high

school for each county, factory higher-technical schools and factory colleges in major industrial districts, and agricultural colleges, medical colleges, normal colleges, teachers' training colleges, kindergarteners' colleges, communist colleges and various other colleges in all provinces. Thus all the localities are successfully training necessary technical personnel, Party functionaries and state administrative personnel to suit their specific conditions.

As they have come to meet their own demand for cadres in the main, the localities have eliminated the previous limitations of relying on the central authorities for cadres and they are in a position to tackle their tasks in socialist construction more satisfactorily by their own efforts. The establishment of the comprehensive cadre-training bases in localities has a great significance also in evenly raising the cultural levels of all areas of the country. As the bases of the cultural revolution, the colleges and higher technical schools widely distributed in provincial and county seats and all other localities contribute greatly to introducing modern technical civilization in local areas and to enhancing the cultural and technical levels of the working people. This means that our educational work and training of national cadres have attained a very high level and that a solid foundation has been laid for bringing up a greater number of technical personnel and specialists in the future. **(Prolonged loud applause.)**

Socialism and communism cannot be built with the knowledge of a few people alone; they can be successfully built only by arming the broad masses of the working people with a profound knowledge of nature and society. Over the past years our Party paid deep attention to elevating the general cultural and technical levels of the working people concurrently with the training of technical personnel. Thanks to the strengthening of adult education and the improvement of radio-propaganda and press-circulation activities, the general cultural and technical levels of the working people have risen considerably and the Party's policy of making everyone of the working people master more than one technical skill is being materialized excellently. As a result, today everyone of our working people has come to take part purposefully in the sacred struggle for remaking nature and society with definite knowledge and technique. **(Applause.)**

During the period under review great successes have been won in the advancement of science, too. Upholding the Party's policy of firmly establishing *Juche* in scientific research work, our scientists succeeded in solving various pressing scientific and technical problems by directing their efforts to the research work to further increase the independence of the national economy, and made a great contribution

to the socialist construction of the country. **(Loud applause.)**

Our socialist literature and art are flowering brilliantly. Thanks to the successful implementation of the Party's literary and art policy, the revisionist elements and tendencies of restorationism which were revealed in the field of literature and art have been eradicated, a struggle has been intensified among the writers and artists to create revolutionary literary and art works based on the distinct working-class line, and workers, peasants and broad sections of the working people are taking an active part in literary and art activities. Our literature and art have become the literature and art of the Party, of the revolution, and of the people in the truest sense of the term and are becoming a powerful means for educating the working people along communist lines. **(Loud applause.)**

With the successful fulfilment of the tasks of the cultural revolution, our country has now turned into a land of education where all the people, young and old, are learning, into a land where science and socialist literature and art are developing and efflorescing in an all-round way. **(Prolonged loud applause.)** The cultural backwardness left over from the old society has been overcome and the centuries-old desire of our people to lead a cultured and happy life is coming true splendidly in the era of the Workers' Party. **(Thunderous applause.)**

3. CONSOLIDATION OF THE POLITICAL AND IDEOLOGICAL UNITY OF THE ENTIRE PEOPLE

Comrades,

During the period under review, our Party has strenuously endeavoured to educate and remould the masses of the people and rally them closely around the Party and further strengthen our revolutionary ranks.

The policy invariably followed by our Party in firmly building up the revolutionary ranks and cementing the politico-ideological unity of society was to energetically push ahead with the work of revolutionizing and working-classing the working people, while intensifying dictatorship over the hostile elements, through a proper combination of the class line with the mass line. It is the fundamental requirement of the revolution and the basic work method of the Communists to properly combine dictatorship with democracy, the class struggle with the work of strengthening the unity and cohesion of the masses of the people, and win over the broad masses while isolating a tiny handful of hostile elements. The Party paid profound attention to strengthening the revolutionary ranks politically and ideologically, guarding against both the Leftist tendency to ignore the unity and cohesion of the working class, co-operative farmers and labouring in-

tellectuals which constitute the basis of our social relations and lay undue emphasis on the class struggle, distrusting and shunning people for no reason, and the Rightist tendency to neglect the class struggle against the hostile elements and the survivals of outmoded ideologies and absolutize the unity and cohesion of the masses of the people alone.

To thoroughly isolate and suppress hostile elements is an essential prerequisite to reinforcing the revolutionary ranks and ensuring success for the revolutionary struggle and constructive work. Our Party smashed in good time all and every attempt to slacken the class struggle and sharpened the edge of proletarian dictatorship as a weapon of class struggle.

In the past period some of our people, in the wake of the ideological trends of Rightist capitulationism which appeared in the international communist movement, asserted that when the socialist system was established the class struggle came to an end and there was no need to exercise dictatorship over the remnants of the overthrown exploiting classes. We timely administered a powerful blow to such noxious revisionist ideas and completely overcame them ideologically. **(Thunderous applause.)**

Our Party stood firm by the principle of educating the broad masses and positively enlisting them in the struggle against counter-revolution and bringing the masses to class awakening amid the struggle against the enemy. Correctly guided by the Party, we unfolded an energetic struggle against the counter-revolutionary elements as an all-Party, all-people movement and thereby smashed the conspiratorial manoeuvrings of the class enemy in good time and firmly safeguarded the gains of the revolution and, in this course, thoroughly isolated the handful of hostile elements and further solidified the class positions of our revolution. **(Loud applause.)**

During the period under review, our Party vigorously stepped up the revolutionization and working-classization of the whole society, while tightening dictatorship over the hostile elements.

To revolutionize and working-classize the whole society is a lawful requirement of the building of socialism and communism and one of the most important tasks that devolve upon the dictatorship of the proletariat after the establishment of the socialist system. Whereas in the period of the socialist transformation of production relations there comes to the fore the task of completely liquidating the exploiting classes and turning all the working people into socialist working people, the task that is brought to the forefront after the establishment of the socialist system is to remould all the working people on the pattern of the working class both in their socio-economic status

and ideological and moral qualities and thus gradually obliterate class distinctions and make them true builders of socialism and communism.

In carrying through the policy of revolutionization and working-classization of the whole society, our Party has held fast to the principle of steadily enhancing the leading role of the working class and educating and remoulding the peasantry and intelligentsia on the pattern of the working class.

For the working class to strengthen its leading role in the building of socialism and communism and discharge its historical mission, it is imperative to enhance its ideology, culture and organization and temper itself in all aspects in a more revolutionary manner. Ours is a young working class, which has a number of characteristic features in its development. The ranks of the working class of our country, which had been not so big numerically before, swelled sharply in a short period of time as industry developed by leaps after the liberation, and they were joined by a large number of erstwhile peasants, small traders and handicraftsmen and the people of new generation who had no revolutionary training.

Hence, our Party waged a powerful struggle to revolutionize the working class. The Party intensified the politico-ideological work among the working class to further enhance its class consciousness and led it to steel itself perseveringly in productive activities, and positively strove to strengthen the ranks of the working class organizationally and ideologically. In consequence, the vanguard role of the working class in the revolution and construction and its revolutionary influence on the working people have been increased, and now our working class is performing its honourable mission creditably as the leading class in the Korean revolution. **(Prolonged thunderous applause.)**

Working-classizing and revolutionizing the peasantry, a main detachment of our revolution, is one of the fundamental prerequisites for creating a classless society and assuring victory for the cause of socialism and communism.

In the rural areas of our country, erstwhile hired farm-hands are small in number and our peasantry consist chiefly of former poor and middle peasants. Accordingly, small proprietor's inclinations, egoism and other obsolete ideas are rooted deeply in their minds. The peasantry not only lag behind the working class technically and culturally, but are far behind ideologically. The socialist revolution has fundamentally altered the socio-economic position of the peasants and brought about a great change in their ideological consciousness, too, but the lag of the peasantry behind the advanced working class in ideology still remains one of the major conditions that engen-

der the class distinctions between the working class and the peasantry even after the establishment of the socialist system.

During the period under review our Party has paid special attention to intensifying the ideological revolution as well as the technical and cultural revolutions in the countryside. The strengthening of ideological education and organizational life among our peasants and their training through socialist communal labour led to a marked rise in their level of ideological consciousness and a further promotion of their collectivist spirit and organization. As the technical and cultural revolutions advanced successfully in the countryside, the technical and cultural standards of the peasantry rose still higher and their socio-economic position came very close to that of the working class. Today our peasantry, as the reliable ally of the working class and real master in socialist construction, are staunchly defending our rural positions of socialism. **(Prolonged loud applause.)**

The Party has all along given deep concern to the revolutionization and working-classization of the intellectuals as well as the workers and peasants.

One of the major tasks before a Marxist-Leninist Party which has assumed power is rightly to solve the problem of old intellectuals who served the old society, while rearing new intellectuals. Originally, the intelligentsia, as a social stratum, have a dual nature: they can serve not only the exploiting classes but the working class as well. The old intellectuals of our country came mostly of rich families and served the exploiter society in the past. But as intellectuals of a colonial and semi-feudal society, they were subjected to racial oppression and discrimination by the Japanese imperialists, and therefore, the majority of them had anti-imperialist thought and democratic revolutionary spirit. In consideration of these characteristic features of the old intellectuals our Party set forth the policy of positively remoulding them and patiently educated them while bringing up large numbers of new intellectuals from among the working people. And in the stage of socialist construction the question of the dual nature of the old intellectuals, the question as to whom to serve, has been solved and there remains for them only the question of how better to serve the working class and labouring people.

In the period of socialist construction when an all-out battle against bourgeois and petty-bourgeois ideas is on the order of the day, our Party has paid particular attention to the revolutionization and working-classization of the intellectuals who have more survivals of obsolete ideologies than anyone else and less opportunity to temper themselves, and energetically endeavoured to turn them into true in-

tellectuals of the working class who serve the fatherland and the people more faithfully. Through the steady ideological education by the Party and the revolutionary organizational life, a struggle was stepped up among the intellectuals against individualism and egoism, the tendencies to flunkeyism and dogmatism remaining in their minds have been surmounted successfully and the whole intelligentsia have been further steeled politically and ideologically. **(Applause.)** Our experience shows that it is possible not only to enlist the services of the old intellectuals but also educate and remould them into builders of socialism and communism. **(Loud applause.)** Today our intellectuals, as socialist working intellectuals, are advancing with confidence along the road indicated by the Party and serving the revolution and construction in good faith. This is a shining victory of our Party's policy on the intelligentsia and one of the greatest achievements we have made in the revolutionary transformation of the whole society. **(Thunderous applause.)**

Revolutionizing and working-classizing the whole society is a class struggle to get rid of all shades of outworn ideas, non-working-class elements in all spheres of social life. However, precisely as a question of remoulding the working people themselves who endeavour to build socialism and communism faster and better, it is a task that arises in taking all the working people on to communist society. Our Party, therefore, has conducted the work of revolutionizing and working-classizing the working people by means of explanation and persuasion, with main stress put on ideological education. We have made unremitting efforts to revolutionize and working-classize the masses in all strata on the principle of boldly trusting any people who want to follow our Party and winning them over to the revolutionary fold, even though their origin, environments and social and political backgrounds are complicated.

All revolutionary struggle and constructive work can be carried to satisfaction only by the conscious endeavours on the part of the masses. Our Party found in the voluntary activity of the masses the key to ensuring success for the revolutionization and working-classization of the whole society and intensified the organizational and political work so that all the working people may bend their conscious efforts for their revolutionary training. We closely linked with practical activities the work of educating and remoulding people chiefly by the method of properly coupling general education with individual education and overcoming the negative by positive examples, so that the struggle for revolutionization and working-classization became the business of the masses themselves.

What is of great importance in the expan-

sion and development of the struggle for the revolutionization and working-classization of the working people is the Chollima workteam movement. The Chollima workteam movement is not only a collective innovation movement in production but also an excellent medium for the communist education and remoulding of the working people and a mass movement to speed up the revolutionization and working-classization of the whole society. **(Applause.)** We developed the Chollima workteam movement in depth and in scope and thereby further intensified the strivings for the education and remoulding of the working people in close relation to the building of the socialist economy and culture. Thus, the education and remoulding of people were conducted vigorously in all domains, in all units, as a movement of the entire masses, along with an unrelenting struggle for the successful fulfilment of the Seven-Year National Economic Plan. **(Loud applause.)**

Through the struggle for the revolutionization and working-classization of the working people, we have overcome all hues of opportunism, flunkeyism, dogmatism and factionalism, firmly armed all the working people with the revolutionary ideas of our Party, and actively aroused revolutionary enthusiasm in the working people, thereby achieving great victory in socialist construction. **(Loud applause.)**

Today, as a result of the successful implementation of the Party's policy of revolutionization and working-classization of the whole society, the ideological and moral qualities of our people have undergone a radical change and the interior of our society has been consolidated as never before. The beautiful traits of fighting devotedly for society and collective, for socialism and communism have come to flower among the working people and the spirit of living and working in a revolutionary way has come to prevail in the whole society firmly. **(Loud applause.)** The unity of our working class, co-operative farmers and working intellectuals has been further cemented, the whole society converted into a big Red family in which people advance in solid politico-ideological unity, helping each other and leading each other forward, and our revolutionary ranks have strengthened into an invincible force. **(Prolonged loud applause.)**

4. ESTABLISHMENT OF AN ALL-PEOPLE, ALL-NATION DEFENCE SYSTEM

Comrades,

To increase the nation's defence capacity is one of the important tasks vested in a Marxist-Leninist Party which has seized power and a problem of weighty importance concerning the destiny of the building of socialism and communism under the conditions where im-

perialism still remains alive. To strengthen the defence power of the country has been a question of particular importance for us who are building socialism in frontal confrontation with the aggressors of U.S. imperialism, the chieftain of world reaction, under the condition of territorial partition.

That is why our Party has always been deeply concerned for the work of national defence and combined economic construction rightly with defence upbuilding. Especially during the period under review we took a number of radical actions for boosting the nation's defence capabilities as the U.S. imperialist manoeuvres for aggression and provocation of war were intensified and the situation became more tense. In accordance with the Party's policy we did tremendous work to strengthen the People's Army, arm the entire people and fortify the whole country and thus came to possess self-defence power strong enough to defend the security of the fatherland reliably from enemy invasion. **(Thunderous applause.)**

Our Party, first of all, has untiringly conducted politico-ideological education among the officers and men of the People's Army to give fullest play to the political and moral superiority of the People's Army as a revolutionary armed force. We have strictly guarded against the tendency to neglect political work and cling only to military-technical affairs in the army and held to the principle of raising the political awakening of the armymen and the level of their ideological consciousness and properly combining military-technical work therewith. Now the morale of the officers and men of the People's Army is high and their ideological condition is very fine. The whole ranks of the People's Army are pervaded with high political enthusiasm and staunch revolutionary spirit to serve the Party and the revolution and fight for their socialist fatherland and people through thick and thin, and with such traditional fine traits as fraternal unity between the officers and men and bonds of kinship with the people. As a result of the splendid implementation of the Party's policy of turning the whole army into a cadre army and modernizing the whole army, our People's Army has grown into a one-beats-a-hundred army of cadres further steeled politically, ideologically, and in military technique, into an invincible revolutionary armed force fully equipped with powerful means for attack and defence. **(Prolonged loud applause.)**

One of the most significant achievements made in the strengthening of the defence power of the country during the period under review is that the entire people have been placed under arms and the whole country fortified. In our country the entire people know how to fire guns and are carrying arms

with them. **(Loud applause.)** Further, we have built iron-wall defences throughout the country and even fortified all the major production installations. This is the mightiest defence system that can be established only in our socialist society where a rock-firm politico-ideological unity of the entire people has been attained and a solid independent economic system set up. **(Prolonged loud applause.)**

A great success has also been won in the development of the national defence industry. Formerly our country had but an insignificant munitions industry which was confined to the production of a limited number of rifles. But we are now in a position to manufacture on our own various types of up-to-date weapons and combat and technical equipment needed for the defence of the fatherland, as a result of the establishment of firm bases of an independent national defence industry. **(Prolonged loud applause.)**

Our national defence power has been gained at a very large and dear price. Frankly speaking, our spendings on national defence have been too heavy a burden for us in the light of the small size of the country and its population. Had even a part of the nation's defence spendings been diverted to economic construction, our national economy would have developed more rapidly and the living standard of our people have improved much more. But the situation never allowed us to do so. We could not throw to the winds the fundamental interests of the revolution to seek a temporary comfort nor did we want to become a stateless people again. We saw to it that much effort was directed to augmenting the defence power to perfect the defence of the fatherland even though it greatly impeded the economic development of the country and the betterment of the people's living. **(Prolonged loud applause.)**

It is precisely for this reason that we could dependably safeguard the security of our fatherland even under the circumstances in which the imperialists were running about so madly, and forbid the enemies to dare provoke us. **(Loud applause.)** The situation was extremely tense in our country at the time of the incident of the U.S. imperialist armed spy ship "Pueblo" in 1968 and the incident of the large-size spy plane "EC-121" last year. The U.S. imperialist gangsters brought huge armed forces to the very threshold of our country and overtly attempted an armed invasion of the northern half of the Republic. The situation was really serious. The whole world closely followed the developments and expressed deep concern. However, thanks to the powerful all-people, all-nation defence system with the People's Army as the core, we were not scared in the least but could take a determined position to return retaliation for the "retaliation" of the enemies, all-out war for an

all-out war, and finally forced the aggressors to bend their knees before us. **(Prolonged thunderous applause.)** It is true that the enemies are still running amuck every day to ignite a fresh war of aggression in our country. But we can say confidently that we can readily knock down any aggressor, as long as we have the sagacious leadership of the Marxist-Leninist Party, the fathomless strength of our people united closely around the Party, the powerful independent economy, the invincible revolutionary army, the all-people armed force and the fortified territory. **(All rise. Prolonged thunderous applause.)**

5. ALL-ROUND ESTABLISHMENT OF THE SOCIALIST SYSTEM OF ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT

Comrades,

In order to bring the superiority of the socialist economic system into full play and build socialism and communism successfully after the completion of the socialist reorganization of production relations, it is necessary to constantly improve the guidance and management of the national economy.

The new circumstances under which the socialist transformation of production relations had been completed and the overall technical reconstruction pushed forward in our country urgently demanded a new solution to the question of guidance and management of the national economy. Although an advanced large-scale socialist sector of economy had its unitary rule established with the excellent fulfilment of the historical task of laying the foundations of socialism, the system and method of guidance for the national economy were not yet reformed accordingly and the ability and qualifications of functionaries, too, failed to keep up with it. Without solving this question raised by the new historical circumstances, we could not rapidly push socialist economic construction further ahead.

These requirements of the new circumstances could only be met by the complete establishment of a socialist management system in industry and agriculture and all other fields of the national economy.

It is a very complex and difficult revolutionary task to set up and consummate a new socialist system of economic management. Because it is a work of radically reforming the old system and method of work rooted deep in the obsolete traditions and order which have been built up through a long historical process.

However, our Party, generalizing the experiences gained in the socialist construction of our country and creatively developing Marxist-Leninist principles, scientifically elucidated the original directions and specific methods for settling the problem of socialist economic management, an urgent question awaiting solution

in practice. **(Prolonged loud applause.)**

The guidance at Chongsan-ri in February 1960 marked an epochal turning point in improving the system and method of work and establishing the socialist system of economic management to suit the new circumstances. **(Loud applause.)** In the course of generalizing the Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method which were an embodiment of the traditional and revolutionary mass line of our Party in the realities of socialist construction, new changes took place in the work of the state and economic organs.

Following the guidance at Chongsan-ri, our Party took radical steps to establish the Taeon work system in industrial management so that the Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method could be carried into practice more effectively in the guidance and management of the national economy.

The Taeon work system is a fine economic management system suited to the intrinsic nature of the socialist system, under which factories and enterprises conduct all their management activities under the collective leadership of the Party committees and carry out their economic tasks by giving precedence to political work and rousing the producer masses to activity, under which superiors help inferiors in a responsible manner and the economy is managed and operated in a scientific and rational way. **(Prolonged loud applause.)**

Our Party put an end to one-man management by the director, the outdated way of enterprise management, defined the Party committee as the highest leading organ at each economic unit and set up the system of collective leadership by the Party committee in enterprise management. Thus, the Party committee was made to steer economic activities by collectively discussing and deciding upon the orientations and ways and means for the settlement of important matters arising in the economic work in each period and directing and supervising their satisfactory implementation and, at the same time, to scrupulously attend to Party organizational work and ideological education so as to actively organize and mobilize all the working people to the execution of revolutionary tasks. This made it possible to eliminate the subjective views and arbitrary decisions of individuals in enterprise management and enlist collective wisdom in managing and operating the large-scale, modern socialist economy efficiently and enabled the broad masses to display creativity and activity in production with the attitude of a master.

At the same time, our Party established a well-organized system under which the functionaries of ministries, bureaus and other higher organs and the management personnel at enterprises go down to production sites

to untie their knotty problems in good time, and under which the higher units provide in a responsible way equipment, materials and all other goods needed for production. Thus, the method of dictation and commandism, the bureaucratic method in the guidance of the economy began to give way gradually.

Besides, the Party saw that a system of unified and concentrated guidance in production was introduced for the rational management and operation of the economy. As a result, the irrationality, caused by the separation of planning, technical guidance and production guidance from one another, that had prevented effective guidance of production in the past was removed, and productive guidance and technical guidance could be given efficiently in close association and, especially, technical guidance of production could be further strengthened.

The Taeon work system is, indeed, a new socialist form of economic management which correctly embodies the mass line and scientific principles in enterprise management and has completely done away once and for all with the remnants of the outmoded capitalist method of economic management. **(Prolonged loud applause.)** The Taeon work system is a form of enterprise management that embodies in itself the communist principle in a large measure on which superiors and inferiors and producers learn from each other and teach each other, help each other and unite together in a comradely manner and on which the economy is managed and run in reliance on a high degree of revolutionary enthusiasm of the producer masses. **(Loud applause.)**

Our Party has also actively striven to improve the guidance and management of the rural economy.

The Party segregated the function of directing the rural economy from the county people's committees and newly set up the county co-operative farm management committees and concentrated under the committees the agro-technicians and the state enterprises directly engaged in agriculture. The county co-operative farm management committees were thus charged with the function of giving direct guidance to the co-operative farms and rendering the material and technical assistance of the state to the rural economy. While organizing the county co-operative farm management committees, our Party newly set up the provincial rural economy committees and reorganized the Ministry of Agriculture into the Agricultural Commission so as to strengthen scientific and technical guidance of agriculture.

The introduction of the new system of agricultural guidance with the county co-operative farm management committee as the basic unit has enabled us to direct agriculture by the

industrial method instead of the previous administrative method. **(Applause.)** Consequently, it has become possible steadily to bring the method of management and operation in the rural economy closer to the advanced method of enterprise management in industry, to plan and organize all management activities better and intensify the technical guidance of agricultural production. The establishment of the new system of agricultural guidance has also made it possible to organically link ownership by the whole people with co-operative ownership and to draw closer the productive ties between industry and agriculture. This enhances the leading role of ownership by the whole people in the development of agricultural production and powerfully accelerates the process of bringing co-operative ownership closer to ownership by the whole people. **(Loud applause.)**

After the reorganization of the systems of industrial and agricultural management our Party saw that unified and detailed planning was effected to further tighten the democratic centralist discipline in overall economic management and develop our economy in a more planned and proportionate way.

For the unified planning the Party saw that regional planning commissions under the direct control of the State Planning Commission, city (district) and county state planning departments were instituted and state planning sections formed at factories and enterprises and that the planning departments in all domains of the national economy including those of ministries and organs at central level were subordinated, as far as planning is concerned, to the State Planning Commission as well as to the organs to which they belong. Thus, there was established a unified planning system which co-ordinates the planning of the national economy from the Centre down to localities and factories and enterprises.

The new unified planning system rendered it possible to have the Party's policies and state policies brought home to all the planning units promptly for accurate execution by making the personnel of planning bodies who were well acquainted with the intentions of the Party and the demands of the state conduct planning work directly at localities and enterprises. This enabled us to do away with localism and departmentalism, thoroughly subordinate all the plans of ministries, administrative bureaus and organs at provincial level and of factories and enterprises to the national strategic plan, and work out mobilizing and active plans. **(Applause.)** The new unified planning system also enabled us to eradicate subjectivism and bureaucratism in the state planning bodies and fully ensure the objectivity and feasibility of plans by making the planning workers go deep among the producer

masses to do the planning work, widely enlisting their creative initiative and fully acquainting themselves with the specific conditions of production sites.

The newly initiated detailed planning, along with the unified planning, is an important guarantee for the most scientific planning of the national economy.

Detailed planning makes it possible for the state planning agencies themselves to closely link the general economic development with the management activities of every factory and enterprise and elaborate plans to suit the actual conditions in all branches of the national economy, localities and enterprises, so that all indices can gear with one another squarely down to details. The introduction of detailed planning provided the possibility of rapidly developing the nation's economy at a high rate without a hitch by totally liquidating the factors of unbalance and spontaneity in economic development and most correctly reflecting the requirements of the law of the planned and proportionate development of the economy.

From our practical experience we can say with high pride that the socialist system of economic management established in an all-round way in our country fully accords with the revolutionary principles of Marxism-Leninism and the specific realities of our country and that it signifies the most advantageous economic management system which further consolidates and develops the socialist economic system and gives a strong impetus to the development of the productive forces of the country. **(Prolonged thunderous applause shaking the hall.)**

The overall introduction of the new system of economic management has enabled us to meet most correctly the requirements of the economic laws of socialism and properly combine political and moral incentive with material incentive and centralism with democracy in economic management. Particularly, it has enabled us to completely overcome the Leftist deviation of ignoring the transitional character of socialist society in economic management and the Rightist concept inclined towards decentralization in economic guidance and liberalization of enterprise, neglecting political and moral incentive and putting up material incentive to the fore. **(Loud applause.)**

Comrades, we have creditably implemented the lines set forth at the Fourth Congress of the Party and the Party Conference and thus achieved great victories and successes in socialist construction. **(Loud applause.)**

The historic task of converting our country into a socialist industrial state has been fulfilled splendidly and the independent national economy which our people have built through a hard-fought struggle in the spirit of self-reliance, has grown mightier. **(Loud applause.)**

The newly established socialist economic management system is forcefully promoting the development of the nation's productive forces. Culture and art are in brilliant bloom and our towns and villages are being built more beautifully day by day. Our revolutionary forces have become invincible and now we have stronger national defence power. Our people have made giant strides forward in their battle to top the high peak of socialism and are leading a happy and worth-while life in the bosom of the prospering and developing socialist fatherland. (Loud applause.)

We can say with confidence that we have built up great strength enough to ensure the complete victory of socialism and attain the unification of the fatherland and the nationwide victory of the revolution. (Prolonged loud applause.)

On behalf of this Party Congress, I should like to offer my warm thanks to all our Party members, workers, peasants and the rest of the working people who have performed shining exploits on every front of socialist construction, holding high the lines and policies of our Party. (All rise. Prolonged thunderous applause shaking the hall.)

II. FOR THE CONSOLIDATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE SOCIALIST SYSTEM OF OUR COUNTRY

Comrades,

Today our Party and people are faced with the urgent task of further consolidating and developing the socialist system of our country and hastening the complete victory of socialism on the basis of the achievements already gained in the revolution and construction.

In order to strengthen the socialist system and attain the complete victory of socialism, it is necessary to carry on the powerful struggle to capture the material and ideological fortresses, the two fortresses that must be seized without fail on the way to communism.

We must develop the productive forces continuously by carrying the technical revolution onto a higher stage, bring about a further development and efflorescence of socialist national culture by speeding up cultural construction, and vigorously push ahead with the revolutionization and working-classization of the whole society by giving priority to the ideological revolution. (Loud applause.)

1. CENTRAL TASKS OF SOCIALIST ECONOMIC CONSTRUCTION

Comrades,

During the Seven-Year Plan we have founded a modern industry with a self-supporting system and put all branches of the national economy

basically on the foundation of up-to-date techniques by vigorously accelerating the socialist industrialization of the country and the all-round technical reconstruction of the national economy.

However, we still have much work to do in the field of economic construction if we are to lay the solid material and technical foundations for socialism. We should equip industry better and further strengthen its independence and thus bring into full play the might of modern industry built in our country and develop the nation's productive forces still faster by bringing about steady technical progress in all fields of the national economy.

The basic task of the Six-Year Plan in the field of socialist economic construction is to further cement the material and technical foundations of socialism and free the working people from arduous labour in all fields of the national economy, by consolidating and carrying forward the successes gained in industrialization and advancing the technical revolution onto a new, higher plane. (Loud applause.)

During the period of the new prospective plan we should, above all, perfect the inner-structures of the industrial branches and strengthen the *Juche* character of our industry further still.

With socialist industrialization carried into effect, our industry not only has attained a well-balanced structure and equipped itself with new techniques, but also has become an industry that develops basically on domestic raw material resources and has enormous potentialities. Our industry, however, does not give full play to its might since some of its branches have not yet been perfected and minor and secondary sections and production processes have not been put into proper shape. Particularly, we still depend on foreign countries for some raw materials, which cannot but affect a secure and normal development of our industry to a certain degree.

We should continue with the work of rounding out all branches of industry to reinforce weak sections and create those branches we have not so as to perfect our industry quickly and, at the same time, wage a dynamic struggle to develop it entirely on the raw materials available in our country. We should in this way bring the power of our industry into full play and base all the industrial branches on *Juche* so firmly that they will, at least, be 60 to 70 per cent self-reliant with regard to raw materials. (Prolonged loud applause.)

Great efforts should be directed to strengthening the independence of the ferrous metallurgical industry of our country.

Our country blessed with rich iron-ore resources, has very bright prospects for the development of the ferrous metallurgical industry. But we are now meeting the iron in-

dustry's demand for coking coal through economic exchanges with fraternal countries, because coking coal has not yet been found in our country. Such co-operation, of course, is very valuable to us, and in future, too, we shall continue to promote the relations of economic co-operation with other countries on the principles of satisfying each other's needs. But we cannot afford to import from foreign countries all of the vast amount of coking coal needed for iron production which is expanding rapidly in keeping with the demands of the development of the national economy.

While intensifying the struggle to increase pig-iron output at the least possible expense of coke in the iron industry, we must positively develop the iron industry by using home-produced fuel. During the period of the new prospective plan the production of granulated iron and blister steel must be increased and that of sponge iron and reduced ball ore industrialized at an early date, and the research work for electric iron-manufacturing should also be carried on.

The variety of steel should be increased and its quality enhanced, the variety and standards of rolled steel expanded sharply and the production of goods of second-stage metal processing developed rapidly, so that various ferrous materials required for the development of the national economy and the technical revolution are turned out and supplied satisfactorily.

The non-ferrous metallurgical industry should be rapidly developed so as to effectively exploit and utilize non-ferrous metal resources abundant in our country, and especially aluminium and other light metals essential to technical progress and the improvement of the people's living should be produced by ourselves.

The development of the chemical industry is of very great significance in expanding the raw-material bases for industry and increasing the economic independence of the country. Relying on the existing foundations of the chemical industry, we must develop the inorganic and organic chemical industries further still and establish new branches of the chemical industry so as to develop the chemical industry of our country in a more diverse way.

In order to realize full-scale chemicalization of agriculture, the production of chemical fertilizers should be further augmented and various herbicides and insecticides should also be turned out in larger quantities.

To expand and consolidate the raw-material bases for light industry is an important task of the chemical industry. We must enlarge the existing production bases for chemical fibres and synthetic resins and, at the same time, make much effort in the Six-Year Plan period to build new large bases of an oil chemical industry so that more than 70 per cent

of the fibres needed for light industry may be turned out at home and the production of synthetic resins should also be boosted speedily.

Along with this, we should rapidly build up bases for synthetic-rubber production to meet the demand for rubber at home, and should make intensified endeavours to turn out and supply on our own various kinds of chemical materials required for light industry.

The question of advancing the technical revolution onto new heights and further developing the nation's productive forces as a whole depends largely on the growth of the engineering industry. In the Six-Year Plan period, big efforts should be exerted continuously for the development of the engineering industry to turn out larger quantities of more efficient and economic machinery and equipment needed for gigantic nature-remaking projects and various domains of the national economy.

Bases of large-size machine production should be expanded and reinforced to manufacture in a big way large-size equipment, large turbines and generators, large boilers and other high-capacity generating facilities, required by the metallurgical, cement and chemical industries, 25-ton heavy-duty lorries, 300-h.p. bulldozers, large excavators and various other kinds of large-size equipment needed for the mining industry and huge nature-remaking projects.

The development of the fishing industry and water transport demands a speedy growth of the ship-building industry. During the Six-Year Plan, we should build more large-size vessels including 5,000-ton refrigerator-transporters and freighters and make for ourselves even factory mother-ships and freighters of 10,000-ton class and up.

The extensive introduction of semi-automation and automation in all domains of the national economy has placed before the engineering industry the important task of developing the electronic and automation industries. Electronic and automation industry bases should be further reinforced to produce various automation elements, instruments and gauges in large quantities, and varieties of rare metal and pure metal materials needed in the electronic and automation industries be manufactured and supplied satisfactorily.

One of the important problems to be solved in the field of the engineering industry is to mass-produce different kinds of single-purpose equipment needed in the production of consumer goods for the people. During the period of the new prospective plan, we should set up many single-purpose equipment factories to rapidly increase the production of various types of single-purpose machines demanded by the foodstuff and daily-necessaries industries.

The execution of the tremendous tasks confronting the engineering industry calls for stepped-up production of machine tools. The output of machine tools should be boosted rapidly and, especially, special machine tools, automatic and semi-automatic machine tools, large-size machine tools and efficient single-purpose machine tools should be produced in quantities.

The active exploitation of the rich natural resources lying underground in our country is of great significance not only in further accelerating the nation's economic construction but in promoting economic intercourse with foreign countries. We should expand the bases of magnesia clinker production and further augment the productive capacities of cement factories and, at the same time, build many new medium- and small-size local cement factories to achieve a sharp rise in the output of magnesia clinker and cement.

The major task to be tackled in the domain of light industry is to speedily shore up the daily-necessaries industry. The articles of daily use put out in our country are not yet rich in variety and their quality, too, is low. We should devote great endeavours to the development of the daily-necessaries industry and, especially, tap local reserves actively so as to bring about a fresh turn in the production of daily necessities in the coming few years. (Applause.)

The central task facing the domain of the rural economy is to make agricultural production highly intensive.

Above all, two-crop acreage should be expanded through the extensive introduction of irrigation in dry fields. When non-paddy irrigation is effected, dry-field farming will be freed for ever from crop failure as is the case with rice farming, and the per *chongbo* yield of dry-field crops can be increased considerably. (Loud applause.) During the period of the new prospective plan a vigorous struggle should be unfolded to introduce the system of irrigation including water sprinkling in 300,000 *chongbo* of dry fields with main emphasis on the areas suitable for two-crop cultivation by properly readjusting and effectively utilizing the irrigation facilities already built.

At the same time, the chemicalization of agriculture should be further pushed ahead. In the period of the Six-Year Plan, we should see that the amount of chemical fertilizers applied per *chongbo* of the cultivated land be increased to one ton or more, their qualitative composition improved further and microelement fertilizers suitable to the soil and the peculiarities of crops of our country produced and supplied in larger quantities. Along with the increased application of chemical fertilizers, their effect should be heightened to the utmost through the establishment of a scientific manuring sys-

tem. And insecticides and other agricultural chemicals should be used on an extensive scale so that crops may be thoroughly protected from blights and insect pests of all sorts.

Great potentiality of raising the per *chongbo* yield of crops lies in strengthening biological research work and extensively applying its results to agricultural production. All varieties of crops should be replaced by new superior strains by speeding up the production of high-yielding choice seeds fitted to the climatic and soil conditions of our country through intensified seed production and seed selection.

Tideland reclamation should also be undertaken on a large scale to obtain new land. In the Six-Year Plan period we should obtain plenty of new fertile arable land by concentrically reclaiming, first of all, the areas that have favourable natural and geographical conditions and that can be reclaimed comparatively fast.

One of the very urgent tasks confronting us today is to eliminate the waste and loss of agricultural produce and industrial products while rapidly increasing industrial and agricultural production.

Although our country produces an enormous amount of fruit and vegetables and catches hundreds of thousands of tons of fish every year, a lot of them go bad due to the failure in taking measures for their preservation in keeping with production and in industrializing and streamlining their processing. And it is not infrequent that careless packing spoils precious farm produce and industrial products.

Decisive steps should be taken to improve the storage and processing of agricultural produce and industrial products and the packing of commodities to stop such a waste completely. We should build fruit storages in a movement of all the masses to preserve more fruit in areas of production and consumption and should build lots of factories processing fruit, vegetables and fish in all places to process them in good time and by industrial methods, without a bit of waste. Kraft paper, cardboard and various other packing materials of high quality should be turned out in great quantities for the radical improvement of the packing of manufactured goods and agricultural produce.

To ease the strain on transport is a very urgent question at present in speeding up the overall economic construction of the country. We should devote big efforts to the development of communications and transport to fully meet the fast-growing demands of transport.

At present in our country there is only one railway line that links the east with the west, and this constitutes the main factor in the strain on railway transport. We should speed up the Ichon-Sepu railway construction now under way so as to hasten the opening of another railway line connecting the east and

west coasts, and push forward actively the construction of a new railway between Kanggye, Hyesan and Musan to connect the east and the west of the northern inland. (Loud applause.)

We should, at the same time, continue to electrify some strained branch lines in the eastern and inland areas with steep gradient and heavy freight traffic, introduce diesel traction on the lines not to be electrified and increase the traction-load and the operation speed of trains to raise the railway transport capacity still further.

Water transport should be further developed in order to fully ensure the rapidly increasing cargo shipment for foreign trade and ease the strain on railway transport. We should further expand the network of coastwise and river transport by positively pioneering ship routes, develop the joint operation of railway and water transport and increase foreign trade shipping by our vessels. We should further develop motor transport as well in step with the advancement of the automobile industry.

Comrades,

To continue to push ahead with the technical revolution vigorously is an important task in liberating the working people from arduous labour. The technical revolution poses as a very urgent problem in easing the present shortage of labour, too.

We have relieved our working people of heavy and laborious work in no small measure by stepping up technical reconstruction on a full scale in all fields of the national economy during the Seven-Year Plan. But distinctions between heavy and light labour still remain and heat-affected labour and harmful labour have not yet been eliminated in our country. There is a big disparity between industrial and agricultural labour and the women who account for one half of the population have not yet been freed from household burdens completely.

We should unfold an extensive technical innovation movement in industry and agriculture and all other branches of the national economy to narrow down the distinctions between heavy and light labour and between agricultural and industrial work to a considerable extent and free the women from the heavy burdens of household chores. (Applause.) These are precisely the three major tasks of the technical revolution we should fulfil in a few years ahead. (Prolonged loud applause.)

Great efforts should be exerted, first of all, to reduce the difference between heavy and light labour, eliminate heat-affected labour and harmful labour and widely introduce semi-automation and automation in all fields of the national economy.

The first and foremost task here is to unroll a widespread technical innovation movement in the domain of the mining industry where there

remains hard and labour-consuming work more than in any other branches, so as to make the labour in this field easy, highly productive and safer.

The ore mines and bituminous coal-mines should effect comprehensive mechanization and gradually go over to semi-automation and automation. A decisive upswing should be brought about in mechanization at the anthracite mines which hold an overwhelming proportion in the coal output of our country and where the level of mechanization of work is low.

The level of mechanization of work should generally be raised in the realm of forestry. The fishing industry should equip itself with large, modern and all-purpose vessels to realize comprehensive mechanization in fish catching.

Capital construction, along with the mining industry, is a domain where heavy labour still remains a great deal. Efficient building-machines should be supplied in greater numbers and the proportion of precast construction raised further to uplift the level of mechanization decisively in the field of construction.

Mechanization of loading and unloading operations is one of the important tasks for us to get rid of heavy labour. Loading and unloading operations have not yet been fully mechanized at railway stations, wharves, construction sites and in various other branches of the national economy. Hence, not only quite a few people are engaged in tough work but also the rapidity of operations is not ensured. This is one of the reasons for our failure to boost the utilization of the means of transportation. During the period of the new prospective plan we should manufacture and supply various types of efficient loading and unloading equipment in larger quantities to speed up the mechanization of loading and unloading operations.

A technical innovation movement should be unfolded actively in the industrial domain to do away with heat-affected labour and harmful labour.

All the production processes should be automated to liquidate heat-affected labour once and for all in the ferrous metallurgical, chemical and cement industries and in other domains where work is done in the heat. We should automate all the production processes which involve heat-affected labour, beginning with those branches where the heat is particularly intense, and go over to remote control step by step.

The health of workers and production are still affected to a certain extent by gas, dust and other noxious matters emitted in the course of production in the chemical, non-ferrous metallurgical, mining and building-materials industries and in a number of other domains. We should facilitate technical re-

construction in these branches of production to do away with harmful labour as soon as possible.

We should, in this way, convert harmful labour into harmless labour and thoroughly prevent the health of workers and production from being affected by heat, gas, dust and humidity in all industrial branches and work places. **(Loud applause.)**

Promotion of the rural technical revolution is a very pressing task before us today. We should carry out the all-round mechanization and chemicalization of agriculture in the Six-Year Plan period to drastically narrow down the distinctions between agricultural and industrial labour and save plenty of labour force in the countryside.

We should make a more effective use of the existing farm machines, and contrive and manufacture in greater quantities various types of modern farm machines, particularly efficient farm machines suited to the topographical conditions of our country, to put into effect the comprehensive mechanization of agriculture widely. In the period of the new prospective plan an all-people movement should be waged to introduce comprehensive mechanization first in the two-crop dry fields under the irrigation system and in the paddy fields where rice is sown direct and gradually expand its successes to materialize the comprehensive mechanization of agriculture in an all-round way in the near future. **(Prolonged loud applause.)**

Extensive readjustment of land is an urgent task in realizing the all-round mechanization of agriculture at the present period.

It is mainly because the land is not readjusted well that we have failed to propel the mechanization of agriculture at a rapid pace even though we have now a considerable number of tractors, lorries and up-to-date farm machines of various types. Land readjustment should be launched in a movement of the entire masses to enlarge and trim the plots and terrace the sloping fields so that machines may work effectively in paddy and non-paddy fields.

Machines alone cannot replace all the manual labour in the rural economy and, accordingly, the farm work which cannot be performed by machines should be done by dint of chemistry. Weeding, a most painstaking and labour-consuming work in the countryside, should be done by chemical methods through a wide application of various highly-efficient herbicides.

By bringing about a big advance in the rural technical revolution we should in the near future reduce the labour force expended per *chongbo* of paddies to 60-80 man-days and that of dry fields to 20-30 man-days on an average, thus making a farmer cultivate five to six *chongbo* of paddies or eight to ten *chongbo* of

dry fields at least. An eight-hour working day should thus be gradually introduced in the co-operative farms, as in the factories and enterprises, and the difference between town and country in working conditions should be lessened markedly. **(Prolonged loud applause.)**

One of the important tasks we should fulfil is to carry out a technical revolution to deliver women from the burdens of kitchen and household work. **(Applause.)**

Our Party has not only accomplished the social emancipation of the women but also made untiring efforts to provide better conditions for them to launch forth in wide realms of public life. Under the deep solicitude of the Party, our women are now making positive contribution to the revolutionary struggle and constructive work as proud masters of the country.

But still today our women have to devote much time to household work while they are engaged in public activities side by side with men. Accordingly, they are under the double burdens of public activities and domestic affairs. We should give profound concern to the technical revolution to extricate the women from household chores and further enhance their role in the revolution and construction. **(Loud applause.)**

The most important task in lightening the kitchen work of the women is to bring about a fresh innovation in the foodstuff industry. The processing of various kinds of subsidiary food should be extensively developed and the processing of staple food widely arranged so that all the foodstuffs may be processed by industrial methods and supplied for the women to prepare food shortly and easily at home.

While developing the foodstuff industry, we must produce and supply a large quantity of domestic refrigerators, washing machines, electric cooking pots and various other kitchen utensils so that women need not spend much time in kitchen work and household chores.

When all these tasks of the technical revolution are fulfilled with success, the entire working people of our country will be freed from toilsome, labour-consuming and inefficient work and attain high labour productivity while doing their work safely and easily, and their life will become more affluent. **(Prolonged loud applause.)**

2. SOCIALIST CULTURAL CONSTRUCTION

Comrades,

Socialism and communism require not only a high level of development of the productive forces but a high cultural standard of the working people. Only when the cultural revolution, along with the technical revolution, is pushed ahead continuously and vigorously, can the complete victory of socialism be hastened

and the essential requirements of socialist and communist society be satisfied.

One of the most important tasks in the building of socialist national culture at present is to struggle against the cultural infiltration by imperialism.

It is a lawful requirement of the building of socialist national culture to fight against the outmoded culture of the exploiter society and reactionary capitalist culture. Especially, under the present circumstances where the imperialists are machinating viciously to spread reactionary bourgeois culture among us, it is a very pressing task to combat all sorts of reactionary cultural trends.

Cultural infiltration, one of the principal methods employed by the imperialists in the execution of their neo-colonialist policy, serves as a guide to their foreign aggression. The imperialists led by U.S. imperialism craftily manoeuvre to obliterate the national culture of other countries, paralyze the people's consciousness of national independence and their revolutionary spirit, and demoralize and degenerate people through cultural infiltration. One of the salient examples is the ideological and cultural infiltration by the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarists into South Korea. Due to the policy of obliterating national culture pursued by the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries and their stooges, in South Korea at present our national culture is wantonly trampled underfoot and the corrupt "Yankee culture," Japanese fashions and Japanese way of life hold sway, corroding the spiritual world of the people. The U.S. imperialists are working maliciously to infiltrate their reactionary culture not only into South Korea but also into the northern half of the Republic and are employing every conceivable means and method such as broadcasting, publications and literary and art works.

Unless such imperialist cultural infiltration is held in check thoroughly, socialist national culture cannot be developed on a sound basis nor can the socialist gains be firmly defended. Historical experience shows that if the imperialist cultural infiltration is not checked decidedly, if the reactionary bourgeois elements are tolerated even to the slightest degree in the domain of cultural construction, the national culture will gradually wear away, the people will harbour illusions in imperialism, suffer from ideological disorders and, further, the revolution and the constructive work will encounter grave difficulties and crisis.

We must, therefore, direct the spearhead of the cultural revolution, first of all, against the cultural infiltration by the imperialists. We should strictly guard against the infiltration into our ranks of all colours of rotten bourgeois culture and way of life spread by the imperialists and should never tolerate bourgeois

elements, however trivial, in the realm of cultural construction. **(Loud applause.)**

For the sound development of socialist national culture, it is also necessary to resolutely oppose the trends of restorationism.

Restorationism is an anti-Marxist ideological trend which restores and glorifies the things of the past uncritically in disregard of the demand of the times and the class principle. If restorationism is allowed in the field of cultural construction, all sorts of unsound culture of the past will revive and the reactionary bourgeois ideas, feudalistic Confucian ideas, and other outmoded ideas will grow in the minds of the people.

A relentless struggle should be waged against the tendency to blindly copying the antiquated, reactionary things of the past as they were and idealizing and embellishing them on the pretext of taking over the heritages of national culture. We must discard backward and reactionary things among the heritages of national culture and critically inherit and develop progressive and popular things in conformity to the realities of socialism today.

We must unfold a vigorous ideological battle in the domain of cultural construction to thoroughly prevent the imperialist cultural infiltration and overcome the tendency of restorationism, thereby more rapidly developing all branches of socialist cultural construction including education, science, literature and art on a wholesome basis. **(Loud applause.)**

The most important task in the domain of education is to build up a big contingent of technicians and specialists, a large army of intellectuals of the country.

Today the productive forces of our country have reached a very high stage of development and the scale of economy has also grown incomparably. Unless we train more technicians and specialists, we cannot properly run the national economy equipped with up-to-date techniques nor can we successfully carry out the tasks of the technical revolution devolving on us.

We must train technicians and specialists on a large scale to meet the practical demands of socialist construction, so that the number of engineers, assistant engineers and specialists graduated from collegial and higher technical schools account for more than 10 per cent in the make-up of labour at all factories, enterprises and co-operative farms during the period of the new prospective plan, and that the number of technicians and specialists exceed one million in the near future. **(Prolonged loud applause.)**

To train a large number of technicians and specialists the work should be improved and strengthened at the existing colleges and higher technical schools, their scale of training widened, and more colleges set up newly at the

Centre and in provinces on a correct calculation of the demand of each branch of the national economy for technical personnel. Also, the number of factory colleges and factory higher-technical schools should be increased in a large measure and education at night and correspondence courses further improved.

Along with the training of a large army of intellectuals, we must continue to unfold an energetic struggle to heighten the levels of general and technical knowledge of the working people.

Under the present condition of our country where all the rising generation receive technical education before going out into the world as a result of the introduction of universal compulsory nine-year technical education, it is an important way of raising the general cultural and technical levels of the working people to improve the quality of compulsory technical schooling. The material foundations of schools should be further cemented, the ranks of teachers built up well, and the contents and methods of education be improved constantly.

In order to raise the general technical and cultural levels of the working people, we must continue to propel the work of raising the technical and cultural levels of the adults who were denied the opportunity of learning in exploiter society in the past. We must see to it that in future, too, all the working people study regularly under definite educational systems.

For the enhancement of the cultural and technical levels of the working people, the press circulation and radio-propaganda activities should be improved and strengthened and, especially, the telecasting network broadened further so that it may cover the whole country in the near future. (Applause.)

We should further develop the work of bringing up children under state and public care, which is an important task for the cultural revolution and the building of socialist society.

It is an important communist policy and a communist method of education to rear children under public care. Man's character and thought are built up from his childhood, and accordingly, proper education and cultivation of good habits in him in his early days exert a strong influence on his future development. The public upbringing of children accustoms them to organized and disciplined life, fosters in them the spirit of collectivism and communist character and gets them used to the tone of organizational life from childhood. Then their school and social education will be more effective when they have grown up.

We must further enlarge the accommodations of the existing creches and kindergartens and erect many more modernly-equipped creches and kindergartens so that excellent facilities for the education of children may be

provided at all places where there are children. Thus we must see to it that all the preschool children of our country are brought up at creches and kindergartens at state and public expense. (Prolonged loud applause.)

Today the gigantic task of socialist construction facing us, especially the new task of the technical revolution, demands the decisive strengthening of the scientific research work. In the sphere of natural science main efforts should be directed to the solution of scientific and technological problems related to the more effective use of the economic foundations already laid, the further strengthening of the *Juche* character of our industry and to the development of the technical revolution onto a higher stage, while new scientific and technological domains should be actively explored. In the field of social science, it is necessary to theoretically generalize the achievements and rich experiences gained by our people in their revolutionary struggle and constructive work and demonstrate the correctness of our Party's lines and policies with more profundity.

Literature and art assume a big role in the communist education of the working people and in the revolutionization and working-classization of the whole society.

The important task for the realm of literature and art is to create more revolutionary works dedicated to arming the working people with the communist world outlook. Writers and artists should create more works on the theme of the glorious revolutionary traditions, the deep roots of our Party and revolution, and produce more works depicting the heroic feats of struggle of the valiant People's Army men and the people who, carrying forward the brilliant revolutionary traditions of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, fought bravely during the Fatherland Liberation War. (Applause.) At the same time, they should give a vivid portrayal of the grand reality of today in which our people are seething with a revolutionary zeal, dashing forward like a hurricane in the saddle of Chollima and of their worthwhile life, and adequately present the revolutionary struggle of the South Korean revolutionaries and patriotic people who are valiantly fighting for the South Korean revolution and for the unification of the fatherland. Writers and artists should go deeper into the reality and seriously delve for life and excellently employ the creative methods of socialist realism in order to produce many revolutionary works that will pull at people's heartstrings and encourage and inspire them in their forward movement.

The masses of the people are the makers of socialist culture, and literature and art in our society can advance speedily only with the wide participation of the working masses. We must strictly guard against the tendency to-

wards professionalism in literary and art activities, smash mysticism in creative work and develop literature and art on a broad mass scale. (Applause.)

Language is one of the common features of a nation, a powerful weapon for scientific and technological advance of a country and a major index that characterizes the national form of culture. Therefore, socialist national culture can hardly be built successfully without developing national language.

Our language, which is a priceless national treasure of our people and a national pride, is undergoing a grave crisis in South Korea today. Owing to the U.S. imperialists' policy of blotting out the national language, our language is gradually losing its purity and degrading into a medley language in South Korea. This arouses a serious concern of our people. We must unfold a vigorous struggle as a nation-wide movement to protect our language from the national language obliteration policy of U.S. imperialism and its stooges, for the brilliant development and efflorescence of socialist national culture and for the everlasting prosperity of our nation. (Loud applause.) At the same time, we must strive energetically to make active use of pure native words and further develop them in conformity to the present-day requirements.

Good physique of the working people constitutes the basis for the revolutionary struggle and the building of a wealthy and mighty society. We must popularize physical culture and sports and develop physical training for national defence extensively so as to further promote the physical strength of all the working people and firmly prepare the entire people for labour and national defence. We must thoroughly establish *Juche* in physical culture and sports and rapidly develop athletic science and techniques.

By successfully carrying out all these tasks of the cultural revolution we must make our culture a true people's culture which serves the socialist working people, a militant and revolutionary culture which contributes positively to the revolutionary struggle and constructive work. (Loud applause.)

3. IDEOLOGICAL REVOLUTION, THE REVOLUTIONIZATION AND WORKING-CLASSIZATION OF THE WHOLE SOCIETY

Comrades,

The ideological revolution is an acute class struggle to liquidate capitalism finally even in the domain of man's consciousness and an important revolutionary task of completely freeing the entire working people from the fetters of all obsolete ideologies and arming them with the progressive working-class ideas, the ideas of communism. To carry out the ideological re-

volution thoroughly or not amounts to the question of whether to carry the revolution through to the end or not and, accordingly, this is one of the fundamental questions which determine the success of the building of socialism and communism. A Marxist-Leninist Party which has seized power can triumphantly accomplish the revolutionary cause of the working class only when it repudiates all deviations that may be manifested here and solves this problem accurately. Historical experience shows that if a Marxist-Leninist Party does not steadily enhance the class awakening of the popular masses and strengthen the ideological revolution among them, the influence of bourgeois ideas will increase and the revolutionary consciousness of the working people is paralyzed and, consequently, not only the socialist system can hardly be consolidated and developed further but even the gains of the revolution already won can be jeopardized. On the consistent line of the Party we must continue to drive forward the ideological revolution energetically and give it definite precedence in all work.

To realize the working-classization of the whole society while strenuously carrying on the revolutionization of all the working people by giving priority to the ideological revolution is a weighty task that must be fulfilled without fail in the period of transition from capitalism to socialism. Only by working-classizing all the members of society, is it possible to obliterate the class distinctions, build a classless society and win complete victory for socialism. However, even after the whole society has been working-classized and the tasks of the period of transition from capitalism to socialism carried out successfully, the survivals of outworn ideologies cannot be eradicated completely from the minds of people and, it cannot be said that all the working people have become real Communists. Even after the complete victory of socialism the Marxist-Leninist Party should continue the struggle to revolutionize all the working people, consolidating the success in the working-classization. Only in this way, can the ideological fortress of communism be conquered completely.

During the period under review we have vigorously conducted the work of carrying through the Party's line of the revolutionization and working-classization of the whole society and registered no little success in this field. This is no more than an initial achievement, however. We have just started the work now. We should further deepen and develop the work of revolutionizing and working-classizing the working people on the basis of the successes and experiences gained in the past period.

For the working-classization and revolutionization of the whole society, ideological education should, first of all, be further in-

tensified among the working people.

We should continue to conduct communist education vigorously among the working people.

What is fundamental to communist education is class education. There can be no communist ideas apart from the revolutionary ideas of the working class nor can there be communist education apart from class education. The class consciousness of the working class forms the kernel of communist ideology. Therefore, only when the working people are firmly armed with the class consciousness of the working class can they be turned into real Communists. We should equip all the working people with the working-class viewpoint so that they will hate the class enemies and fight relentlessly against imperialism and the exploiting system. Particularly, we should further deepen the hatred of the working people for U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism, the main objects of our struggle, and firmly prepare the entire people ideologically so that they may battle staunchly at any time to force the U.S. imperialists out of South Korea and carry the revolutionary cause of national unification through to the end. **(Loud applause.)**

Collectivism is one of the most intrinsic characteristics of the working class. It is the basis of life in socialist and communist society where the working people are closely united and strive to attain the common goal. We should keep paying profound attention to strengthening the education of the working people in collectivism. To equip people with collectivism a struggle should be stepped up among them against individualism and egoism, above all. Education should be intensified among the working people to cultivate in them the revolutionary spirit of loving collective and organization and devotedly working at any time and at any place for the benefit of the society and the people, for the benefit of the Party and the revolution, instead of seeking personal ease and comfort, so as to make all the working people work, study and live in the communist spirit of "One for all and all for one." **(Loud applause.)**

To foster communist attitude towards labour holds an important place in communist education. We should educate the working people to love labour, regard it as the most honourable thing, display voluntary enthusiasm and creativity in their work and sincerely participate in communal labour for collective and society.

Education in socialist patriotism should also be stepped up among the working people. Socialist patriotism is an idea of love for the socialist fatherland where there are the power of proletarian dictatorship, the socialist system and the independent national economy, which

are the gains of our revolution. Only when the working people are firmly armed with the idea of socialist patriotism, can they resolutely fight for the prosperity and progress of the fatherland and for the victory of the revolution. We should convince all the working people clearly of the revolutionary essence of the power of proletarian dictatorship, the true superiority of the socialist system and the might of the independent national economy so that they take high pride and glory in living in the socialist fatherland and infinitely treasure the socialist gains won and secured by our people at the cost of their blood and sweat and strive actively for their further consolidation and development. **(Applause.)** We should patiently educate all the working people to value and protect the property of the country and the people with the attitude of a master towards the nation's economic life and strive with all their wisdom, talents and energies to make greater contributions to the building of a socialist fatherland, rich and strong.

The communist education of the working people must necessarily be conducted in close combination with education in the revolutionary traditions.

Our revolutionary traditions were established in the course of creatively developing the Marxist-Leninist theories to suit the specific conditions of the Korean revolution and thoroughly combining revolutionary theories and revolutionary practice; and they are a priceless revolutionary wealth obtained amid the flames of the unprecedentedly arduous and sanguinary anti-Japanese armed struggle. **(Prolonged thunderous applause.)** Experience shows that communist education, when linked up with education in the revolutionary traditions, has vital influence and moves people boundlessly. Education in the revolutionary traditions is necessary for everyone, and it is all the more essential particularly to the younger generation who have not undergone the ordeals of revolutionary struggle. Revolution continues and one generation is replaced by another steadily. Only when the rising generation are educated in the revolutionary traditions will it be possible to bring them up into genuine continuators of our revolution and carry on the revolution through generations. **(Prolonged loud applause.)**

We should further deepen the education of the working people in the revolutionary traditions. We should fully acquaint everyone with the historical roots of our Party and our revolution and thoroughly educate him in the infinite fidelity of the revolutionary forerunners to the revolutionary cause and their indefatigable fighting will and revolutionary optimism. At the same time, the working people should be equipped with the experience in revolutionary struggle and the communist

method and style of work acquired during the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

Our Party's lines and policies are a creative application and development of the universal principles of Marxism-Leninism to fit in with the specific realities of our country. The lines and policies of the Party are the most correct strategies and tactics for the successful accomplishment of our revolution and a guide to all our actions. **(Prolonged thunderous applause.)** Only when the Party members and the working people are firmly armed with our Party's revolutionary ideas, its lines and policies, can they become true revolutionaries loyal to the Party and the revolution and properly carry out the revolutionary tasks assigned to them. **(Applause.)** We ought to further intensify the education of the Party members and the working people in the policies of the Party so that they may clearly understand the quintessence and correctness of the Party's policies and make them their unshakable faith. In this way, we must see that everyone works in strict adherence to the Party's policies at any time and at any place and resolutely fights to defend and carry them through to the end in any adversities, by firmly arming himself with the unitary ideology of our Party and making the Party's lines and policies his bones and flesh. **(Prolonged loud applause.)**

Revolutionary practice is a powerful means for remoulding the ideological consciousness of people. People are tempered constantly and brought up into revolutionaries in the course of the arduous and complex practical struggle for remaking nature and society. We should link the ideological work of educating and remoulding the working people closely with the revolutionary struggle and practical activities for the building of socialism and communism so that they may steel themselves ideologically and cultivate in themselves a strong revolutionary will in the course of performing their revolutionary tasks. Particularly, the intellectuals who are disconnected from practical productive activities should at all times be made to go deep into the midst of the practical socialist construction so as not only to consolidate their knowledge acquired from books and find out new scientific and technical problems but also to learn from the organization and militancy of the working class and its allegiance to the Party and the revolution.

One of the essential means for revolutionizing and working-classizing people is to strengthen their revolutionary organizational life.

A major criterion of the Communist is strong revolutionary organization. Only he who is possessed of strong revolutionary organization as well as lofty ideology pervaded with communist revolutionary spirit can be called

a true Communist. Revolutionary organization of the Communist is formed and strengthened through a revolutionary organizational life.

Organizational life is a furnace for ideological training and a school for revolutionary education. Only through tightened organizational life, can one be steeled revolutionarily and brought up into a real revolutionary loyal to the revolutionary cause of the working class. We should wage a vigorous struggle to strengthen the organizational life of the working people. All people should be brought to take an active part in organizational life, observe organizational discipline of their own accord, faithfully carry out what is entrusted and assigned to them by their organizations, live under the guidance and control of their organizations and constantly receive revolutionary education.

What is most important in organizational life is to intensify the practice of criticism. To unfold ideological struggle by means of criticism and educate and remould men through ideological struggle —this is the policy consistently followed by our Party in revolutionizing people. All the organizations are required to strengthen the practice of criticism and conduct a strong ideological battle against unsound ideological elements of all descriptions.

To this end, we should resolutely fight, first and foremost, against wrong approaches to criticism and bring people to take a principled attitude toward criticism. Criticism should, in all circumstances, be such as to deliver comrades and cement unity; it should on no account be criticism for criticism's sake. In making criticism, one must not try to shift the responsibility for one's own fault onto others, to take vengeance for his being criticized, place political stigmas on others at random or to reprimand the criticized peremptorily. Also, criticism should be conducted regularly and patiently, not in a shock campaign. We ought to educate all our people in this spirit of principled criticism, thus creating an atmosphere of revolutionary criticism and getting everyone steeled in the midst of criticism. In this way we must see that all people wage an uncompromising fight against wrong phenomena in good time and, in this course, are constantly cultivated, remoulded and revolutionized.

An important question posed in actualizing the revolutionization and working-classization of society is to make clean riddance of the way of life left over from the old society in all domains and establish a new socialist way of life throughout.

The socialist way of life is a mode of activity for those who live in socialist society and, accordingly, to establish the socialist way of life means making all people conduct their activities in all the political, economic, cultural and moral realms in accordance with the so-

cialist standards of life and the socialist rules for action.

We have so far scored many successes in the work of establishing a new socialist way of life, but the way of life carried over from the old society is still lingering in no small measure in all domains ranging from state activity to private life, which causes an obstacle to the building of socialism and to the work of educating and remoulding the working people.

We should eliminate the way of life of the old society and thoroughly establish the socialist way of life in all domains so that all may live and behave in keeping with the intrinsic nature of our society which is based on collectivism. **(Loud applause.)** Capitalistic administrative laws and regulations should be done away with in all spheres of state activity, new socialist administrative laws and regulations be perfected and, especially, socialist order be fully introduced in economic work. A regular order should be established in socialist economic management and administration so that there may be no room for obsolete ideas to find themselves in the economic management and administration as a whole—from registering and inventorying, keeping and taking care of the property of the country and the people to using and handling common property. It is also required to establish a proper order of socialist community life in the every-day social life of people and steadily create the norms of cultural and moral life commensurate with socialist and communist society. Educational work should be intensified to obliterate outdated moral standards existent among the working people and, at the same time, models of new moral life be created and popularized one by one through a social movement and the standards of communist morality be perfected gradually.

All our Party members and working people, the working class and co-operative farmers and working intellectuals, ought to uphold the Party's line of revolutionization and working-classization and continue a vigorous struggle to carry it through. Our Party members and working people must strive to remake themselves on communist lines and revolutionize their families and, especially, the leading functionaries, before anybody else, must revolutionize themselves and their families. Beginning with the revolutionization of families, we should revolutionize sub-workteams, workteams and people's neighbourhood units and, further, revolutionize work places and *ri* and gradually revolutionize and working-classize the whole society by means of creating models and generalizing the experiences. We should thus turn all our working people into ardent revolutionaries, true builders of socialism and communism, and make the whole society firmly unite with one ideology, the unitary ideology of our Party,

and seethe with revolutionary mettle and creative zeal, thus bringing earlier the ultimate victory of our revolution. **(Prolonged thunderous applause.)**

4. STRENGTHENING OF THE NATION'S DEFENCE POWER

Comrades,

The situation in our country is still acute and tense. The aggressive manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists are being further intensified and their plots to provoke another war are becoming more undisguised. Under the wing of the U.S. imperialists the Japanese militarists are also stepping up their reaggression manoeuvres against Korea. The puppet clique of South Korea, the dual stooges of U.S. and Japanese reactionaries, are running about recklessly in an endeavour to execute the war policies of their masters. In our country the danger of war is further increasing with every passing day.

To cope with the prevailing situation we must speed up socialist construction to the utmost and further strengthen our national defence power in parallel. We should continue to hold fast to the line already put forth by the Party, the line of arming the entire people, turning the whole country into a fortress, converting the whole army into a cadre army and modernizing the whole army, and should implement more thoroughly the principle of self-defence in national defence. **(Prolonged loud applause.)**

The most important thing in increasing the defence capabilities of the country is to arm the entire people more perfectly. All the people should learn military affairs in earnest and take a more active part in military training. The workers, peasants and all other working people should always keep themselves fully ready to annihilate the aggressors at any place if the enemies attack us while accelerating socialist construction, with a hammer and sickle in one hand and a rifle in the other. When all the people are under arms, when all the people hate the enemy, when all the people join in fighting against the aggressors, it is quite possible to defeat any enemy. **(Prolonged loud applause.)**

Our People's Army is entrusted with the honourable mission to safeguard our great socialist gains and the freedom and happiness of the people from the encroachment of the enemy. The People's Army should keep itself fully ready at all times to deal crushing blows at the aggressors in good time and wipe them out, even if it encounters with any surprise attack of the enemy.

The important task in strengthening the combat power of the People's Army is to closely arm the servicemen politically and ideologically

and, on this basis, make them continually study and perfect the art of war suited to the actual conditions of our country, and thereupon effect the modernization of the army.

Ours is a country with many mountains and rivers and long coastal lines. If we make a good use of such topographical conditions of our country to skilfully employ mountain warfare and night actions and properly combine large-unit operations with small-unit operations and regular-army warfare with guerilla warfare, we are fully able to destroy even the enemy who is armed to the teeth with a most up-to-date military technique. **(Prolonged loud applause.)** This was proved by the experience of the last Fatherland Liberation War in our country and is also proved by the experience of the Viet Nam war today.

Therefore, we must strictly base ourselves upon the specific conditions of our country in modernizing the People's Army and developing military science and military technique. If we try, instead, to mechanically copy or dogmatically bring in foreign art of war and foreign weapons and military technical material allegedly to modernize the People's Army, it may bring a serious loss to the national defence upbuilding.

We must perfect the art of war in such a way as to make up for the defects in the People's Army, reinforce its weak links and foster its strong points all the more in line with the requirements of the Party's military strategic thought based on a full consideration of the concrete conditions of our country and the experience of the last Fatherland Liberation War, and, on this basis, must advance our military science and military technique and constantly improve the weapons and military technical materiel of the People's Army. We must adhere in all circumstances to the principle of making lots of weapons suitable to the specific conditions of our country and modernizing military equipment commensurate with the level of industrial progress of our country. The combat training of the People's Army should also be conducted in such a way as to master the art of war suited to the actual conditions of our country and fully acquire our military science and military technique.

Ours is a small and newly-developed country. Frankly speaking, we are not in a position to compete with developed countries in military technical equipment, nor are we required to do so. The destiny of war is by no means decided by any modern weapons or military technique. Although the imperialists have a military technical preponderance, our People's Army has on its part politico-ideological superiority over them. The lofty mission and revolutionary spirit of fighting for the freedom and liberation of the fatherland and the people, and the noble traits such as comrade-

ship between officers and men, conscious military discipline and bonds of kinship with the people, are the characteristic features of our People's Army which no imperialist armed forces of aggression can ever possess. Precisely for such politico-ideological superiority as it has, our People's Army can readily defeat the enemy who is technically preponderant. **(Loud applause.)**

In order to reinforce the defence power of the nation, the whole Party and the entire people also should buckle down to a further acceleration of war preparations. All the Party members and working people should combat indolence and slackness and always maintain sharp revolutionary vigilance, and keep themselves alert and ready so that they can fight to repulse the enemy without the slightest flurry no matter when he may attack us by surprise. We must never be captivated with a pacifistic mood and, in particular, must strictly guard against the revisionist ideological trend of war-phobia to prevent it from infiltrating into our ranks.

The outcome of a war depends largely on whether or not the manpower and material requirements of the front and the rear are fully met over a long duration of time. We should secure an ample reserve of necessary materials by intensifying the struggle for increased production and economy in all fields of the national economy, develop the munitions industry, reorganize the economy in conformity with the demands of the situation and prepare ourselves in advance so as to continue production even in case of war. We should, in this way, build up a firm material basis to implement more thoroughly the principle of self-defence in national defence.

Comrades, our national defence power is literally of defensive nature and is designed to defend the security of our country and our people against imperialist aggression. We have no intention to threaten or make aggression against anybody. Threat and aggression against others have nothing to do with the policies of our Party. Our country is a peace-loving socialist country, and our people is a people who loves peace ardently. From the inherent nature of our state and social system we consistently advocate peace and are doing all we can to preserve and consolidate peace. No one should, however, take our aspiration and desire and persevering efforts to preserve peace for a sign of weakness. Our people do not want to provoke others first but will never allow anyone to provoke them even a little. **(Loud applause.)** We are striving to prevent war, but we are never afraid of it. If the imperialists jump at us by force of arms, we shall destroy the aggressors to a man so that they may not return home alive. **(Thunderous applause.)** We shall strengthen the nation's defence power and

decisively shatter any surprise attack by the enemy, firmly safeguard the socialist gains and impregably defend the eastern outpost of socialism. (Prolonged loud applause.)

5. BALANCED IMPROVEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S LIVELIHOOD

Comrades,

It is the supreme principle governing the activities of our Party to systematically promote the welfare of the people. Our struggle for the building of socialism and communism is aimed, after all, at bringing a more abundant life to all people and making them well off evenly. As in the past, our Party will in future, too, continue to direct unending concern to the systematic improvement of the people's living.

We have already done lots of things in socialist construction and the economic assets we have gained are enormous. If we allot them all for the people's living, our people will be much better off than they are now and live as well as others. But we are still carrying on the revolution. Under the conditions that the U.S. imperialists are occupying one half of the country's territory and incessantly perpetrating provocations against the northern half of the Republic and that the cause of unification of the fatherland is not yet achieved, we can never live in luxury and extravagance but must always lead a frugal life befitting the people in the era of revolution. While practicing economy and making accumulations to the maximum to give priority to war preparations against whatever invasion of the enemy and to material preparations for meeting the great revolutionary event of national unification in full readiness, we must strive to make the working people live free from inconveniences and to improve the living of the working people all alike. (Loud applause.)

The most important task confronting us at present for a better livelihood of the people is to rapidly eliminate the distinctions between the workers and the peasants in living standards and between the urban and rural inhabitants in living conditions. Indeed, during the period under review, our Party changed the appearance of the countryside and improved the livelihood of the peasants speedily and did a great deal of work for the building of the socialist countryside by strengthening working-class leadership over the peasantry, industry's assistance to agriculture and towns' support to the countryside. But the rural villages of our country were so backward in the past that they are still behind the towns economically and culturally, and our peasants were so ill off before that their living is not as good as that of the workers yet. We must pay deep attention to the solution of this matter and finally rid the countryside of its backwardness as soon

as possible and raise the living standard of the peasantry up to that of the workers. (Applause.)

The most important thing for the improvement of the peasants' livelihood is to build up the counties well and enhance their role.

The county is the lowest unit of administrative leadership, which gives direct guidance to the rural areas and is in direct contact with the life of the peasantry, and it is the base for linking the towns with the countryside in all the political, economic and cultural spheres. Therefore, the development of the countryside and the betterment of the peasants' living depend largely on the role of the counties. We should build up the counties well and enhance their role, and thus further step up the building of the socialist countryside and rapidly improve the livelihood of the peasantry. The role of the county as a supply base for the rural villages should be enhanced decisively before anything else. It is necessary to build refrigeration plants, fruit- and vegetable-processing factories and meat-processing factories and provide many mobile processing facilities for every county so that meat, fruits, vegetables and other agricultural produce turned out by the peasants may be purchased and processed in good time. Meanwhile, the work of supplying the countryside with processed foodstuffs and a variety of manufactured goods should be further improved by building up the county's supply base well and rationally distributing the rural network of shops. If the county smoothly conducts the work of purchasing farm produce and supplying commodities to the countryside, the incomes of the peasants will grow faster, and they can get necessary commodities even in the countryside as readily as in towns.

One of the urgent problems in eliminating the difference between the urban and rural inhabitants in living conditions is to introduce bus service in every rural *ri*. The opening of bus service to the rural *ri* will not only free the rural working people from inconveniences in traffic, but draw closer the ties between town and country in all the political, economic and cultural realms, which will be greatly conducive to speedily getting rid of the backwardness of the countryside. In the coming few years we should improve the roads interlinking counties and *ri* and open bus service to all rural *ri* where it is not available as yet. (Loud applause.)

The countryside must be provided with water service which is of great importance for better living conditions of the rural population. We should lay on water in all rural villages as well as in those county seats which have no water service yet so that rural women may not carry water jars on their heads and that all the rural dwellers may live in a more

hygienic and cultured way. (Loud applause.)

While putting primary emphasis on enhancing the living standard of the peasants and improving the conditions of cultured life for the rural population, we should take a series of measures to ensure a better life for the entire working people.

We should continue to build many dwelling houses to solve more satisfactorily the problem of the people's living. We shall launch a movement of the entire masses to build dwellings for 100,000 families in towns and 150,000-200,000 families in the countryside every year in order to make up for the present housing shortage and fill the future housing demand of the growing population. As a matter of course, great concern should be given to building cosy, convenient, modern and cultured dwelling houses. At the same time, central heating systems should be installed in Pyongyang and other major cities to make the working people enjoy a more convenient and cultured life.

In the next few years, we should raise the wages of the factory and office workers as a whole, sharply increase the wages of the factory and office workers of low-wage category in particular, drastically cut the prices of all consumer goods in keeping with an increased production of daily necessities and various other consumer goods and reduce by more than 50 per cent the prices of mass consumption goods which are in great demand by the people. (Loud applause.)

We should further develop the public health service to better protect the lives of people and constantly promote the health of the working people. We should build more hospitals, increase the number of medical workers and produce and supply more medicines and medical instruments of various kinds to further improve medical care and prophylactic work for the working people. In particular, we should build up county hospitals well, reinforce maternity facilities for the rural women, develop the clinics in rural *ri* into hospitals, and set up children's wards in all *ri*, so as to decisively improve the medical service for the rural inhabitants.

We should thus improve the living standard of all the workers and peasants evenly and ensure a happier life to all the working people of our country. (Prolonged thunderous applause.)

III. FOR THE SOUTH KOREAN REVOLUTION AND THE UNIFICATION OF THE FATHERLAND

Comrades,

The South Korean revolution is a component part of the whole Korean revolution. For the

achievement of the nation-wide victory of the Korean revolution, it is essential to forcefully push ahead with socialist construction in the northern half of the Republic and, at the same time, further advance the revolutionary struggle in South Korea.

The period under review has witnessed tremendous changes in the South Korean situation. The U.S. imperialists have converted South Korea more thoroughly into their military base of aggression, into their military appendage, and furthered their policies of aggression and war as never before by dint of the military fascist dictatorship. On the other hand, in South Korea national and class contradictions have become more acute and the revolutionary advance of the workers, peasants and other sections of broad popular masses has been stepped up and, consequently, there has been created a more serious crisis for the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism. This, in the main, summarizes the development of the South Korean situation over the past period.

The South Korean revolution is a national-liberation revolution against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and, at the same time, a people's democratic revolution against the stooges of U.S. imperialism—the landlords, comprador capitalists and reactionary bureaucrats—and their fascist rule. The basic task of this revolution is to drive the U.S. imperialist forces of aggression out of South Korea and eliminate their colonial domination and to overthrow the military fascist dictatorship and establish a progressive social system, thereby attaining the democratic development of South Korean society.

The U.S. imperialists are the real rulers who have seized all power in South Korea, and are the first target of struggle in the South Korean revolution. The occupation of South Korea by U.S. imperialism and its colonial rule are the root cause of all miseries and sufferings of the South Korean people. Unless the U.S. imperialist aggressors are forced out of South Korea and their colonial rule smashed, the South Korean people cannot get rid of their present wretched plight. The tiny handful of landlords, comprador capitalists and reactionary bureaucrats in South Korea faithfully execute the aggressive policy of the U.S. imperialists and, under their patronage, oppress and cruelly exploit the South Korean people.

The motive power of the South Korean revolution is the working class and its reliable ally, the peasantry, and the progressive student youths, intellectuals, patriotic-minded army-men, some patriotic-minded national capitalists and people of small-propertied classes who are opposed to U.S. imperialism and its lack-eyes.

The revolutionary struggle in South Korea is a just struggle of the workers, peasants, progressive student youths, intellectuals, patriotic-minded army men, patriotic-minded national capitalists and people of small-propertied classes, and other sections of the South Korean people against the U.S. imperialist forces of aggression and their accomplices—the landlords, comprador capitalists and reactionary bureaucrats.

Ever since the liberation up to the present, the South Korean people have untiringly continued their revolutionary struggle against U.S. imperialism and its underlings. **(Loud applause.)**

Especially in the postwar years, the revolutionary struggle of the South Korean people gradually entered a new stage of development and hewed its way through harsh trials, securing greater successes. After the war the South Korean people, inspired by the achievements made in the socialist revolution and socialist construction in the northern half, fought on staunchly against U.S. imperialism and its stooges and for political freedom, democratic rights and for the unification of the country. **(Prolonged loud applause.)**

In the course of this struggle, the South Korean revolutionaries and people shed much blood and suffered a number of heart-rending setbacks. But their sacrifices and failures never went in vain, which made them gradually grasp the valuable truth of revolutionary struggle that the ferocious enemy can be defeated only with an organized force.

The South Korean revolutionaries keenly felt the necessity of building a party to closely unite the revolutionary forces as one and give co-ordinated leadership to the struggle, and positively strove to materialize it. As a result of the untiring struggle of the South Korean revolutionaries and as a reflection of the essential requirements of the development of the South Korean revolutionary movement, the Progressive Party, a legal political party of the South Korean revolutionaries, came into being in December 1955.

The Progressive Party put up a struggle programme with anti-imperialism, anti-fascism and peaceful unification as its keynote and unfolded a positive battle to rally patriotic democratic forces in various strata and oppose the policies of national split and fascistization pursued by U.S. imperialism and its henchmen. The Progressive Party acquired an increased prestige among the broad segments of the South Korean people and, especially, the peaceful unification programme advanced by the Party enjoyed a strong support of the South Korean public. This was unquestionably testified by the fact that during the puppet presidential "election" in 1956, the Progressive Party "candidate" won more than two million votes or

slightly less than what Syngman Rhee, the faithful ball-carrier for U.S. imperialism, raked up, despite the outrageous suppression and frauds and swindles on the part of U.S. imperialism and its stooges. This graphically showed that the South Korean people were against the colonial fascist rule of U.S. imperialism and its nation-splitting policy and fervently desired to see the peaceful unification of the fatherland and the democratic development of society. The U.S. imperialists and their henchmen were scared so much at the influence of the Progressive Party expanding and increasing rapidly among the South Korean people that they launched sanguinary repressions, perpetrating the bestial barbarities of arresting and imprisoning numerous members of the Progressive Party and slaying its leader Mr. Cho Bong Am, and forcibly dissolved the Party. In consequence, the Progressive Party ceased to exist in January 1958. Though the Progressive Party failed to transform the fighting spirit of the South Korean people against the enemy into a mass revolutionary movement and take effective actions for preserving its own revolutionary forces, it gave a considerable impetus to the furtherance of the trend towards national unification in South Korea and to the development of the anti-U.S., anti-dictatorship struggle of the people.

After the dissolution of the Progressive Party the U.S. imperialists and their stooges further stepped up their repressions of the patriotic people in South Korea. In spite of all hardships and trials, however, the strenuous revolutionary struggle of the people went on without letup and the revolutionary forces grew steadily in South Korea.

The Popular Uprising in April 1960 marked a new turning-point in the advancement of the South Korean revolutionary movement. The April Popular Uprising was an explosion of the enmity and resentment of the South Korean people which had long been pent up under the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism and its lackeys, and was a mass struggle of resistance for anti-U.S. national salvation involving millions of broad masses throughout South Korea. **(Prolonged loud applause.)** The puppet government of Syngman Rhee, old lackey of U.S. imperialism, was finally overthrown by the heroic struggle of the masses of the South Korean people including student youths and intellectuals. This was the first victory won by the South Korean people in their anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle after the war. The April Popular Uprising clearly demonstrated the heroic mettle of the South Korean people and proved that if the popular masses pool their strength and rise in a struggle against the oppressors, they can certainly crush any stronghold of the enemy. **(Loud applause.)** With the April 19 Uprising as

a momentum the crisis of U.S. imperialist colonial rule in South Korea was further aggravated and the situation turned in favour of the revolution.

Following the April Popular Uprising the revolutionary advance of the patriots and popular masses of South Korea became intensified with each passing day and progressive political forces appeared on the scene, in the course of which the Socialist Mass Party came into being. Under the guidance of the South Korean revolutionaries the Socialist Mass Party set it forth as its immediate task to found a unified democratic state based on the line of national independence and conducted brisk organizational and political activities to lead the massive advance of the people to a national-salvation movement for the independent unification of the fatherland. The Party formed the "Central Council for the Independent National Unification," a united-front coalition of the broad democratic forces, and organized and directed the joint struggle of all strata of people against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys. Under the leadership of the Socialist Mass Party the fierce flames of struggle enveloped the whole of South Korea and the student youths and the people in South Korea waged a heroic fight to tear down the barrier between the north and the south under the slogans of "Unification is the only way to life," "Let's go north, come south, let's meet at Panmunjom!"

The Socialist Mass Party, however, could not develop the revolutionary advance of the student youths into a struggle to put an end to the occupation of South Korea by U.S. imperialism and smash its colonial ruling machine to establish a democratic government nor could it organize and mobilize to the struggle the broad sections of the masses in all strata including the workers and peasants. When the U.S. imperialists instigated the reactionary military gangsters to stage a counter-revolutionary "military coup" and made a fascist attack on the revolutionary forces, the Socialist Mass Party failed to deal a resolute counter-stroke at it, and the struggle of the student youths was suppressed in the end.

After the May 16 "military coup" the U.S. imperialists and their stooges launched themselves into naked military fascist rule in South Korea. They trampled upon even the elementary democratic freedom and rights of the South Korean people and dissolved all the progressive political parties and public organizations by force, closed down organs of the press and perpetrated barbarities of arresting, imprisoning and slaughtering hundreds of thousands of revolutionaries and patriotic people right and left. Owing to such brutish suppression by the enemy the Socialist Mass Party was destroyed and the revolutionary forces of South Korea suffered heavy losses.

But in this process of struggle in the post-war years, the revolutionaries and patriotic people of South Korea became more awakened and acquired many valuable lessons and precious experiences of struggle. The historical experience of the South Korean revolutionary movement clearly proved that there can be no peaceful transition in the struggle for power and that no revolution can be led to victory by a mere mass movement. **(Loud applause.)** Under the patronage of U.S. imperialism the successive reactionary rulers of South Korea cold-bloodedly slaughtered progressive personalities backed by the people when there was even the slightest likelihood of their assumption of power. Whenever there broke out a mass movement of the people aspiring after national unification against U.S. imperialist colonial rule, they answered it with barbarous repression. The Progressive Party, too, was crushed as soon as it gained popularity in the election for its slogan of the unification of the fatherland, and the Socialist Mass Party was also dissolved forcibly as it led the broad masses to the national-salvation struggle for the unification of the fatherland and won a high prestige among the people. It is a usual practice of the enemy to perpetrate terrorism against those who are inclined to take a revolutionary stand for the sake of their fatherland and nation. Shortly after the liberation the enemy assassinated Mr. Ryo Un Hyong simply because he had advocated the peaceful unification of the country, and assassinated Mr. Kim Gu, too, when he had turned progressive after attending the Joint Conference of Representatives of the North and South Korean Political Parties and Public Organizations. The revolutionaries and patriotic people in South Korea came to realize more keenly that they could win power only by the revolutionary struggle method under the circumstances where the reactionary South Korean rulers would not give up their ruling power meekly but were desperately resorting to counter-revolutionary violence to stifle the progressive forces. They drew a priceless lesson that in order to win victory for the revolution, they had to be fully prepared to resist the counter-revolutionary violence of the enemy with revolutionary violence while waging an active mass struggle for democratization against fascism. **(Loud applause.)**

Especially, the April 19 Popular Uprising and the subsequent developments afforded a serious lesson that the people could win their democratic freedom and rights only through a decisive revolutionary struggle to drive out the U.S. imperialist aggressors from South Korea and overthrow U.S. imperialist colonial rule, and that this struggle would emerge victorious only when the broad masses of the people including workers, peasants and student youths were mobilized under the

leadership of a Marxist-Leninist Party, the advanced detachment of the working class.

Properly drawing on the precious experiences and lessons gained at the cost of blood in their struggle against the enemy, the South Korean revolutionaries have devoted their all to developing the revolutionary struggle in defiance of the nefarious repression by the military fascist rulers. **(Loud applause.)** They found in the establishment of a Marxist-Leninist Party of the working class the key to overcoming the essential weaknesses of the previous revolutionary movement in South Korea and advancing the revolution successfully and hastened the building of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in the teeth of all hardships and difficulties.

The Revolutionary Party for Reunification, as a unified Marxist-Leninist Party, a party of the working class, was born of an arduous revolutionary struggle of the revolutionaries and people in South Korea against the U.S. imperialists and their stooges. With the emergence of the Marxist-Leninist Party of the working class, broad masses of the oppressed and exploited people in South Korea have come to have a genuine defender of their class and national interests, and the South Korean people have come to possess a reliable political general staff in their revolutionary battle for freedom and liberation. **(Prolonged loud applause.)**

The political stand of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification and its aim of struggle are stated explicitly in the Manifesto and the Programme of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification made public in the name of its Central Committee in Seoul in August last year.

The Manifesto and the Programme of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification emphasized that the guiding idea of the Party is the Marxist-Leninist idea of *Juche*, and declared that the ultimate objective of the Party is to build socialist and communist society and that its immediate objective is to overthrow the corrupt colonial and semi-feudal social system and set up a people's democratic regime on its grave by carrying out a people's democratic revolution against U.S. imperialism and fascist rule in South Korea, and, further, to accomplish the great cause of unification of the fatherland, the desire and aspiration of the nation.

The aim and programme of struggle put forth by the Revolutionary Party for Reunification reflect the law-governed demands of the socio-economic development and the unanimous aspirations of the people of all walks of life in South Korea. Therefore, they constitute the joint political programme of all the patriotic, democratic forces in South Korea in their fight against the colonial rule of the U.S.

imperialist aggressors and for the democratic development of society and the independent peaceful unification of the fatherland, and constitute the aim of struggle of the entire South Korean people. **(Loud applause.)**

The organizations of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification took an active part in the June 3 Uprising of 1964 against the traitorous "South Korea-Japan talks," the August Struggle of 1965 to reject the "South Korea-Japan agreements," the struggle against the puppet presidential and puppet national assembly "elections" in 1967 and many other struggles, and are now playing a leading role in the revolutionary struggle of the South Korean people. In the course of struggle the Party has undergone a steady revolutionary training and gained increasing influence and confidence among the South Korean people.

Today the South Korean revolutionaries, while consolidating the organizations of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification, are firmly rallying the patriotic people around it and launching a heroic anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle underground and in mountains, in prisons and on gallows. **(Prolonged loud applause.)**

Comrades, in order to vanquish the counter-revolution and achieve the victory of the revolution in South Korea, it is necessary to strengthen the revolutionary forces steadily. Only when the forces of the revolution are adequately prepared, is it possible to repel the counter-revolutionary offensive of the enemy in time and, further, meet the great revolutionary event in full readiness.

What is of paramount importance in preparing the revolutionary forces is to strengthen the Marxist-Leninist Party, the General Staff in the revolution, and closely rally the workers and peasants around it to firmly build up the main force of the revolution. The South Korean revolutionaries should strive to expand and strengthen the Party forces in all places where there are workers, peasants and other revolutionary masses and root themselves deeply in the masses. To expand and consolidate the mass foundation of the Party it is necessary to continue to set up mass organizations in various forms among the toiling people and solidify them.

It is required to weld all the strata interested in the revolution into a single political force, while building up the main detachment of the revolution well. This alone can thoroughly isolate the counter-revolutionary forces and secure the overwhelming supremacy of the revolutionary forces. The revolutionary organizations of South Korea should do their utmost to form an anti-U.S. united front for national salvation embracing all the patriotic political parties, public organizations, the masses of various strata and individual personages under the

banner of anti-imperialism, anti-fascism and democratization. Particularly, they should make active endeavours to unite the student youths solidly in the revolutionary ranks and draw close the organizational ties between them and the workers and peasants, the main force of the revolution.

The revolutionary forces can steadily grow in scope and strength only when a widespread mass struggle is unfolded. It is only amid the flames of an active revolutionary struggle that the political awakening of the popular masses is heightened and their organizational binding promoted, and the core ranks of the revolution expand and the militancy of the revolutionary organizations increases. The more urgent the task of increasing and developing the revolutionary forces becomes in South Korea, the more actively the mass struggle should be organized and unfolded against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their lackeys, and a correct strategic and tactical guidance should be ensured for it. What is important here is to analyse and estimate the prevailing situation scientifically, take into due account the demands of the development of the revolution and the level of consciousness of the masses, and thus put forth suitable fighting slogans and choose the right forms and methods of struggle, and to skilfully take advantage of the inner contradictions and weaknesses of the enemy and all possibilities. The South Korean revolutionaries and people should actively advance the revolutionary movement by rightly combining diverse forms and methods of struggle—the political and economic struggles, the legal, semi-legal and illegal struggles, the violent and non-violent struggles, the large- and small-scale struggles.

An important task before the South Korean revolutionaries and patriotic people at the present stage is to positively develop the mass struggle for realizing the democratization of society against the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism and the fascist suppression by its henchmen. It is important to organically link up the political struggle against U.S. imperialist colonial rule and military fascist dictatorship and for the attainment of the democratic rights including the freedoms of speech, the press, assembly, association and demonstration with the economic struggle of the toiling masses for the right to existence, and make the struggle of the student youths for political liberty more purposeful and conscious and closely combine their democratic movement with the political struggle of the workers and peasants. Also, it is necessary to build up revolutionary forces so as to crush counter-revolutionary violence by revolutionary violence and counter-violence always with violence.

If the South Korean revolutionaries and people solidly build up a political army through

struggles and constantly foster their revolutionary forces, they will be able to greet the decisive hour of the revolution in full readiness. Thus they will eventually topple the present reactionary regime and set up a people's democratic regime, thereby achieving the objectives of the South Korean revolution without fail. **(Prolonged loud applause.)**

True, the South Korean revolution will not achieve victory easily, it still has a thorny path ahead. But no amount of frenzied endeavour on the part of the enemy, no amount of trial and tribulation can ever block the way ahead of the South Korean revolutionaries and patriotic people who have risen in a sacred fight for freedom and liberation, deeply convinced of the justness of their cause, and check the triumphant advance of the South Korean revolution. **(Prolonged thunderous applause.)**

The people in the southern half are not alone in their revolutionary struggle, they have a powerful revolutionary base in the northern half. Needless to say, the South Korean revolution is a struggle of the South Korean people themselves for their liberation from the national and class oppression and exploitation by the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their minions. The oppressed and exploited popular masses can win freedom and emancipation only through their own revolutionary struggle. Therefore, the South Korean revolution should, in all circumstances, be carried out by the South Korean people on their own initiative. But the people in the northern half, being of the same nation, have the obligation and responsibility for actively supporting the South Korean people in their revolutionary struggle. The general international situation is now changing to the disadvantage of the counter-revolution and in favour of the revolution, and the progressive peoples of all the continents denounce U.S. imperialism for its aggressive policy on South Korea and strongly support and encourage the South Korean people in their righteous liberation struggle. **(Prolonged loud applause.)**

The disintegration of U.S. imperialist colonial rule and the triumph of the revolutionary cause of the people in South Korea are sure to come. **(Thunderous applause.)**

Comrades,
The territorial partition and national split caused by the U.S. imperialist occupation of South Korea have not only spelled unbearable miseries and sufferings to the South Korean people but brought great national calamities to the entire Korean people and laid a serious obstacle to the co-ordinated development of Korean society as a whole.

To unify the divided fatherland is the greatest national task for the entire Korean people at the present stage and the most pressing

task the solution of which brooks not a moment's delay.

Our Party's policy on national unification has already been known widely to the world. We have made it clear time and again that if democratic personages with national conscience come to power in South Korea and demand the withdrawal of U.S. troops, release political prisoners and guarantee democratic freedom, then we are ready to hold negotiations with them on the question of the peaceful unification of the fatherland at any time and at any place. Even after the present South Korean rulers staged the fascist military coup and usurped power, we advanced most fair and reasonable proposals for the unification of the fatherland and made persevering efforts for their materialization, hoping that they would desist from the treacheries against the country and the nation and take a truly national stand. We proposed more than once to the South Korean authorities that after the U.S. imperialist aggression army has been driven out from South Korea, the north and the south reduce their armies to 100,000 men or less respectively, conclude an agreement on refraining from use of armed force against each other, take a number of measures such as economic and cultural intercourses and mutual visits of individual personages between the north and the south and establish a unified democratic government through a free north-south general election to be held when the basic conditions are provided for attaining the unification of the country by peaceful means in accordance with the free will of the Korean people. We proposed that if the general election throughout North and South Korea is not immediately acceptable to them for some reason or other, a Confederation of North and South Korea be established first as a transitional step for solving urgent matters of common concern for the nation and hastening the unification of the fatherland.

The South Korean rulers, however, have been dead set against the independent peaceful unification of the fatherland, ignoring each time our just proposals reflecting the unanimous aspirations of the whole nation.

The South Korean puppets under the aegis of the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarists clamour that the unification of Korea must always be a "unification by prevailing over communism" and that it is necessary to foster power for it; they prattle that actions have to be taken to "protect" South Korea against the fictitious "threat of southward aggression." This is nothing but a smokescreen for covering up their design to stifle the South Korean revolution, and their aggressive ambition to invade the northern half of the Republic by force of arms. Under such absurd pretexts the enemy schemes to perpetuate the oc-

cupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggression army on the one hand, and on the other, is reinforcing the armed forces of aggression on a large scale, expanding military installations and madly stepping up war preparations in South Korea.

The "unification by prevailing over communism" vociferously advocated by the South Korean rulers means attaining "unification" after wiping out communism. This is a fantastic daydream and is nothing but a nonsensical talk of the stupid. The people in the northern half of the Republic, taking the communist ideas as their guiding principle, have built an independent sovereign state, rich and strong, and created their new happy life already for 25 years. (Applause.) The communist ideas have already gripped firmly the hearts of the people in the northern half of the Republic and turned into a great indestructible material force. (Loud applause.) To unify the country excluding the Communists in Korea is, in fact, to reject unification and leave South Korea for ever in the hands of U.S. imperialism as its colony.

As for the so-called "peaceful unification programme" much vaunted of late by the South Korean puppets, it is nothing but a strategic political propaganda full of lies and deceits from start to finish, devoid of any formula for the settlement of the question of national unification. The "peaceful unification programme" and what not advertised noisily by them are aimed at dampening the ever-increasing trend towards independent peaceful unification in South Korea, covering up their treacheries against the country and the nation and diverting the attention of the world public that supports our national unification programme.

How can we discuss the question of the unification of the country with those traitors to the nation who hamper the independent peaceful unification of the country and repress the struggle of the South Korean people for national unification by bayonets, implore for the continued occupation of South Korea by U.S. troops, usher in South Korea even the aggressor forces of Japanese militarism, sell out their fellow countrymen to foreign countries as slaves, herd young and middle-aged South Koreans into the war of aggression in Viet Nam as bullet shields for the U.S. imperialists?

The peaceful unification of the country is utterly unthinkable so long as the U.S. imperialist aggression army and the present puppets are left alone in South Korea.

For the accomplishment of the cause of national unification, it is essential to chase out the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the main obstacle to the unification of our fatherland, from South Korea and liquidate their colonial rule, overthrow the present military fascist dictator-

ship and win the victory of the revolution. When a true people's regime is thus established in South Korea, the unification of our fatherland will be smoothly attained by the united efforts of the socialist forces in the northern half of the Republic and the patriotic, democratic forces in South Korea. (Loud applause.)

With no frantic manoeuvres can the U.S. imperialists and their minions break the staunch fighting will of the Korean people to unify the country. The entire people of North and South Korea will firmly unite and vigorously fight against the U.S. imperialists and their stooges and thus surely frustrate the insidious machinations of the enemy to perpetuate the split of the nation, and unify the fatherland without fail. (Prolonged thunderous applause.)

IV. FOR THE STRENGTHENING OF SOLIDARITY WITH INTERNATIONAL REVOLUTIONARY FORCES

Comrades,

During the period under review our Party has made a timely and correct appraisal of the changing complex international situation and followed a just foreign policy, and has done a great deal of work in the domain of international relations. The independent and principled foreign policy of the Party has won support of many fraternal parties and countries, numerous revolutionary organizations and people of the world and further consolidated the international position of our country. We have come to have a large number of revolutionary comrades and friends internationally and the international solidarity of our revolution is being cemented steadily. This is a result of the serious efforts made by our Party for solidarity with the international revolutionary forces, and a conclusive proof of the correctness of our Party's foreign policy. (Prolonged loud applause.)

The international environments of our revolution remain complex and strained still today. But the general trend of developments is turning in favour of the people who fight for peace and democracy, national independence and socialism and to the disadvantage of the forces of imperialism and reaction. The main feature of the present international situation is that whereas the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle of the people is surging up with each passing day, the imperialists headed by U.S. imperialism are further stepping up their policies of aggression and war.

All the events that have taken place in the international arena in recent years reveal more glaringly the aggressive and predatory nature of imperialism, above all, U.S. imperialism. The aggressive ambition of U.S. imperialism knows no bounds. With the invariable aim of dominating the whole world, U.S. imperialism is stretch-

ing out its crooked hands of aggression to all continents, all regions and all countries of the world, be it Asia or the Near and Middle East, Africa or Latin America, Europe or Oceania and big or small countries, and is maliciously challenging the cause of peace and democracy, national independence and socialism. As it is on the decline and hard pressed, U.S. imperialism resorts more desperately to the policies of aggression and war.

While overtly pursuing the "policy of strength," the U.S. imperialists are putting up ostentatious signboards of "peace," "negotiation," "intercourse" and what not and ballyhooing about what they call "peace strategy." But this is no more than their stereotyped deceptive artifice to hide their true colours as aggressors and divert the world's attention elsewhere. The "peace strategy" of U.S. imperialism means precisely a war strategy in its inverted form. It is under the very cloak of "peace" that the U.S. imperialists carry out barbarous wars of aggression against the progressive peoples and it is also under the cloak of "peace" that they intensify their manoeuvres to soften up other countries ideologically and politically.

U.S. imperialism is the most ferocious and shameless aggressor and plunderer of modern times and the principal common enemy of all progressive peoples of the world.

There is no more pressing task than fighting against the U.S. imperialist policies of aggression and war in the international arena today. Only through a relentless struggle against the U.S. imperialist forces of aggression, can world peace be safeguarded and the struggle for national liberation and independence and for democracy and socialism be crowned with victory. (Prolonged loud applause.)

Today the struggle of peoples against the U.S. imperialist policies of aggression and war has become a trend of the times that cannot be held in check. The flames of the anti-imperialist, national-liberation struggle of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples are flaring up furiously, the working-class movement is growing in intensity in capitalist countries and more peace-loving people are coming out in the struggle against the aggression and war policies of imperialism headed by U.S. imperialism. The anti-war movement of people has assumed a mass character in the United States itself. U.S. imperialism is being battered in all parts of the world and driven into dead ends internally and externally.

In order to check and frustrate the U.S. imperialist policies of aggression and war, the anti-U.S. struggle should be unfolded more actively and more extensively in every part of the world, be it Asia or Europe, Africa or Latin America and in all countries, big and small. A powerful anti-war movement should

be waged on a world-wide scale first of all against U.S. imperialism's criminal aggression on Viet Nam, and all the anti-imperialist forces should render more positive support to the peoples of Indo-China and other peoples of fighting countries. **(Loud applause.)** Meanwhile, all the peace-loving countries and progressive peoples of the world should fight more resolutely against the aggressive manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists in the divided countries. The U.S. imperialist policies of aggression and war can be foiled successfully and world peace and security preserved and consolidated only when fierce revolutionary flames of the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle are kindled in all parts of the world where U.S. imperialism sets foot and all the anti-imperialist forces strongly support and encourage the revolutionary struggle of peoples. **(Prolonged loud applause.)**

Comrades, Asia has become the fiercest battle front against imperialism, the main arena of the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle today. The U.S. imperialists are directing the spearhead of aggression to Asia precisely because there are many revolutionary countries, fighting countries in this area and the anti-imperialist revolutionary movement is going on fiercely and the foothold of the imperialists is shaken to its very foundation in this region.

The U.S. imperialists are making all desperate efforts to check the rapid growth of the revolutionary forces and prop up their colonial rule in Asia. They are working to smash piecemeal by force of arms those Asian countries which are carrying on the revolution, while trying to subvert from within those countries which are feeble ideologically and whose anti-imperialist stand is infirm, through intensified ideological and cultural infiltration.

The U.S. imperialists, revealing their burligorous nature openly, not only continue their criminal war of aggression against the Vietnamese people but further intensify their armed intervention in Laos and, of late, have thrown their armed forces of aggression and the mercenaries of their satellite countries into action to make a naked armed invasion of Cambodia. As a result, war has spread all over Indo-China. The U.S. imperialists perpetrate provocative acts every day to ignite another aggressive war in Korea and continue to occupy Taiwan, an inalienable territory of the People's Republic of China, incessantly stepping up their aggressive acts against the Chinese people.

In an endeavour to cover up their policy of Asian aggression, the present U.S. rulers are clamouring much about a sort of change in their policy. But there has been, and can be, no change in the aggressive policy pursued by the U.S. imperialists in Asia. The only change, if any, is that their aggressiveness and craft-

iness have increased further. While stepping up aggression by mobilizing their armed forces directly, the U.S. imperialists are seeking a more sinister aim to materialize their aggressive designs on Asia without difficulty mainly by means of "making Asians fight Asians," raking up Japanese militarism and other satellite countries and puppets in Asia in accordance with the notorious "New Asia Policy." Owing to such aggressive manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists the situation has become tense to the extreme everywhere in Asia, and world peace as a whole is exposed to a grave danger.

All the peace-loving countries and progressive peoples of the world can never look with folded arms on the U.S. imperialists expanding the war to the whole area of Indo-China and intensifying aggressive manoeuvres in all parts of Asia; they should rise as one in a determined struggle to stop and frustrate the war policy and aggressive manoeuvres of U.S. imperialism. **(Loud applause.)** There can be neither vacillation nor passivity in this matter.

U.S. imperialism is the mastermind of Asian aggression and, accordingly, without fighting against the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the peace and security of Asia cannot be maintained and consolidated.

In order to thwart the U.S. imperialist aggression in Asia, it is of importance to cement the fighting solidarity of the peoples of the revolutionary Asian countries in particular.

From a long time ago the peoples of Asian countries have a brilliant tradition of victoriously fighting hand in hand against imperialism and for the revolution. The Korean and Chinese peoples joined in fighting against Japanese imperialism and also fought together against U.S. imperialism to victory. The peoples of Indo-China victoriously fought side by side against the French and Japanese imperialists and are now unfolding a joint struggle against U.S. imperialist aggression.

Today the aggression of U.S. imperialism bands all the revolutionary Asian countries in a single common front against U.S. imperialism. The peoples of Korea, China, Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia suffering directly from U.S. imperialist aggression and all other revolutionary countries in Asia should further consolidate the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. united front, wage a forceful anti-U.S. joint struggle to deal a more powerful collective counterstroke at the U.S. imperialist aggression on Asia. **(Loud applause.)** The U.S. imperialist aggressors should thus be driven out from South Korea and Taiwan, from South Viet Nam and Laos, from Cambodia and all other parts of Asia where they have set foot, and their stratagem of making Asians fight Asians be foiled. **(Loud applause.)** Though the U.S. imperialists are bluffing now, they can not hold out and will be chased out of Asia in the end when all

the peoples of Asian countries making revolution join in dealing collective blows and bringing pressure to bear upon them with the support of the world's revolutionary peoples. **(Prolonged loud applause.)**

The Asian peoples and the world progressive peoples are confronted today with a very urgent task to struggle against the revival of Japanese militarism while frustrating the aggression of U.S. imperialism.

Under the active patronage of U.S. imperialism, Japanese militarism has now raised its head again in Asia; it renders an ever-growing menace to world peace and the independence and security of Asian countries. This cannot but arouse a deep anxiety and apprehension of all those who treasure peace in Asia and the world.

Japanese militarism is the sworn enemy of the Asian peoples, which has been historically accustomed to invade other countries with the backing of big imperialist powers. In the past the Japanese militarists in collusion with the U.S. and British imperialists and under their patronage, occupied Korea, stretched out their talons of aggression to the Asian continent and brought immeasurable sufferings and calamities to the Asian peoples. In conspiracy and collaboration with fascist Germany and Italy, they also ignited the Pacific War and ran wild to become the "leader" in Asia. Japanese militarism fattened on aggression and war and, at last, ruined in the war. The history of crimes committed by the Japanese militarists against the Asian peoples and all humanity is still fresh in the memory of peoples.

And this crime-woven history of the Japanese militarists is repeating today. The aggressive nature of Japanese militarism remains unchanged and will never change.

With the backing of U.S. imperialism, the revived Japanese militarism is now overtly stretching out its tentacles of aggression again to Korea and other Asian countries and recklessly running about to realize its old dream of the so-called "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere." Armed forces of aggression are now being built up on a full scale in Japan to meet the demands of the "New Asia Policy" of the U.S. imperialists and the overseas expansion policy of Japanese militarism. The rearmament manoeuvres stepped up by the Japanese militarists under an extremely rapacious plan to dominate Asia are entering a grave stage as the days go by. The reactionary ruling circles of Japan are spurring on militarization and further speeding up the fascistization of the internal structures, never failing to clamour that Japan should play a "leading role in Asia" and that it is high time for Japan to have "military power commensurate with her national power."

The reactionary U.S.-Japan alignment for

Asian aggression has been further strengthened especially in recent years. The conspiracy and collaboration between the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarists is presenting a greater threat because U.S. imperialism is directing the spearhead of aggression to Asia, using Japan as a base. The U.S. imperialists, further stepping up their policies of aggression and war in Asia, have set out utilizing more actively the military and economic potentialities of Japan, their junior ally and military base of aggression, for the execution of their aggressive policy, while the Japanese militarists are working to carry into effect their ambition for overseas expansion, availing themselves of the U.S. imperialists' Asian strategy. The frantic manoeuvres of the Japanese militarists for rearmament and aggression are nothing but a direct product of the Asian strategy of the U.S. imperialists.

Japan has again become the hotbed of fresh aggression and war in Asia, against which the Asian peoples have to heighten their vigilance. Our country is the first target of attack for Japanese militarism in its foreign aggression. The Japanese militarists have already begun creeping into South Korea. Under the manipulation of U.S. imperialism, they have worked out most reckless war plans to invade Korea, openly scheming to send their armed forces of aggression to the Korean front, and have gone so far as to declare the Democratic People's Republic of Korea a zone of operation.

With a foul ambition for overseas expansion the Japanese reactionaries are now bustling about as they please in all parts of the world with impunity, under the cloak of "peace" and "helper," and intensifying their economic and cultural infiltration into countries in Southeast Asia, the Near and Middle East, Africa and Latin America. Pretending to be "friends" of Asian, African and Latin American peoples they are craftily manoeuvring to dampen the anti-imperialist struggle of the peoples in these regions, and disorganize the anti-imperialist front.

The struggle against Japanese militarism is a struggle to safeguard peace in Asia and the world and a main link in the chain of the struggle to check and thwart the Asian strategy of the U.S. imperialists. All the peace-loving peoples of the world must further intensify the struggle against Japanese militarism and foil its aggressive ambitions by concerted action, while struggling against U.S. imperialism. **(Prolonged loud applause.)**

One must not harbour any illusion in the Japanese reactionary ruling circles or pin any hope on them. It is an immutable law of imperialism that when monopoly capital inflates at home, it takes the course of foreign aggression. Japanese monopoly capital has already swelled to the fullest extent and re-established

its supremacy. The Japanese militarist policy of rearmament and overseas expansion is carried out precisely on the basis of the revival of Japanese monopoly capital and the establishment of its ruling system.

If one refuses to see the aggressive nature of Japanese militarism and fight against it and eulogizes Japan's reactionary government or gets on intimate terms with it, it is tantamount to further increasing the danger of war in Asia and encouraging its overseas expansion. It will also lead to consolidating the position of U.S. imperialism in Asia and weakening the anti-imperialist struggle as a whole.

The rearmament of Japanese militarism and its manoeuvres for foreign aggression should be decisively curbed and the aggressive U.S.-Japan alignment should be thwarted definitely. **(Loud applause.)** Especially the cloak of "peace" must be stripped off the Japanese militarists; they must be isolated in the international arena and their manoeuvres to soften up the anti-imperialist front fully exposed and shattered.

In order to oppose Japanese militarism and smash the aggressive alignment of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries it is important to support the Japanese people in their struggle and cement solidarity with them. The struggle of the Japanese people is striking a bitter blow at the Asian aggression of U.S. imperialism and the revival of Japanese militarism and contributing greatly to the cause of peace in Asia and the world. **(Applause.)**

The Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean people are watching the dangerous developments in Japan with sharp vigilance. Our Party and people will never tolerate the re-aggression scheme of Japanese militarism but will continue to fight resolutely against it. We shall, especially, fight to the last in firm unity with the Japanese people and all the anti-imperialist revolutionary forces in Asia, to check and frustrate the insidious manoeuvres of the reactionary Japanese government which actively collaborates and assists in the aggressive manoeuvres of U.S. imperialism against Korea and to abrogate the criminal "South Korea-Japan treaty" concluded under the manipulation of U.S. imperialism. **(Prolonged loud applause.)**

In collusion with U.S. imperialism, the Japanese militarists are running amuck to invade Korea and other Asian countries and become the "leader" of Asia, but this is no more than a fantastic daydream.

Asia today is not the backward Asia of yesterday. The days are gone when the imperialists lorded it over Asia. Hundreds upon millions of Asian people who were long oppressed and plundered by imperialism have risen vigorously and appeared on the scene of history. The political, economic and military

might of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the People's Republic of China has been strengthened incomparably, the furious flames of the liberation struggle of the heroic Vietnamese people and other peoples of Indo-China are raging with an irresistible force, and the revolutionary awakening of the Japanese people is being heightened still further. No imperialist force can conquer the Asian people and break their united strength. **(Loud applause.)** The Asian people have now grown into a great revolutionary force of our times that carries imperialism and colonialism to their graves. **(Applause.)** If the Japanese militarists launch out again on the adventure of aggression against Korea and other Asian countries despite the warnings of the Asian people and the progressive people of the world, they will finally bite the dust before the great revolutionary force of the Asian people. **(Prolonged loud applause.)**

In order to defeat the imperialists headed by the U.S. imperialists, not only the peoples of the Asian countries engaged in revolution but the peoples of all the revolutionary and fighting countries in the world should further strengthen their solidarity. The U.S. imperialists fear the united strength of the world revolutionary peoples more than anything else. Hence, they are resorting to the strategy of preventing the revolutionary and fighting countries from pooling their strength and of destroying the revolutionary forces piecemeal by every artifice. This strategy of the U.S. imperialists has to be foiled decisively.

The peoples of revolutionary countries in Asia, the Palestinian people and other fighting Arab peoples, the African and Latin American peoples fighting for freedom and liberation and all the revolutionary peoples of the world should be firmly banded together to deal blows at U.S. imperialism and dismember it. The peoples in revolutionary and fighting countries should tear arms and legs off U.S. imperialism and behead it in all parts of the world. When the world revolutionary peoples, even if their forces might be small taken singly, thus all unite and wage a forceful battle against U.S. imperialism and dismember it everywhere, it will be ruined in the end. **(Prolonged thunderous applause.)**

Comrades, the Korean revolution constitutes a part of the world revolution, and the victory of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean people in the revolutionary struggle depends in a large measure on the strengthening of solidarity with the international revolutionary forces as well as on the consolidation and development of the revolutionary forces in North and South Korea. The greater support and sympathy we win for our revolutionary cause by cementing the solidarity with the international revolutionary forces, the further we can

isolate the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries and their stooges and the more favourable international environments we can create for the advancement of our revolution. Cemented solidarity with the international revolutionary forces is one of the important factors at present in forcing the U.S. imperialist aggressors out of South Korea, accomplishing the national-liberation revolution, dispelling the tension in Korea and in achieving the peaceful unification of our country. Our Party and people, therefore, should make every possible effort to promote the international revolutionary movement and knit close ties with it, while strengthening and developing our own internal revolutionary forces in every way.

The Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean people, holding aloft the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and the revolutionary banner of the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle, will, in future, too, as in the past, continue to fight staunchly against U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism, for the triumph of the cause of peace, democracy, national independence, socialism and communism in unity with the peoples of socialist countries, in unity with the Communist and Workers' Parties, in unity with the international working class, in unity with the fighting peoples in Asia, Africa and Latin America and in unity with all the peace-loving peoples of the world. **(Prolonged loud applause.)**

V. FOR THE STRENGTHENING OF PARTY WORK

Comrades,

Our great victories and successes achieved in the revolutionary struggle and constructive work during the period under review owe to the correct lines and policies of the Workers' Party of Korea and its wise leadership. **(Prolonged loud applause.)** Our Party, taking Marxism-Leninism as its invariable guiding principle, mapped out the most correct lines and policies suited to the specific realities of our country in each period of the development of the revolution and proficiently organized and mobilized the entire Party membership and working people for their implementation. **(Prolonged loud applause.)**

In the course of carrying out difficult and intricate revolutionary tasks and through the fierce struggle against the internal and external enemies, our Party has been more seasoned and steeled, and strengthened and developed into an indestructible revolutionary party. **(Loud applause.)**

Today the unitary ideological system has been solidly established within our Party and the whole Party has attained monolithic unity and cohesion based on Marxist-Leninist ideas,

the *Juche* idea of our Party. **(Prolonged thunderous applause shaking the hall.)** This is the most important result made in Party work during the period under review and the basic factor making for the further increase of the fighting capacity of our Party. **(Prolonged loud applause.)**

In the past period, the internal and external conditions of our Party's activities were very difficult and complicated. The imperialists stepped up as never before their aggressions and war provocation manoeuvres in all parts of the world, and revisionism appeared in the international communist movement and obstructed its unity and cohesion, causing ideological confusion. Particularly, the situation in our country where we stood face to face with the U.S. imperialists was more complicated and strained. U.S. imperialism and its stooges kicked up war rackets almost every day against the northern half of the Republic and threw many hindrances in the way of the socialist construction of the country.

As the aggressive machinations of the imperialists were intensified and revisionist ideological trends penetrated from without, revisionist elements lurking within the Party did not implement the Party's policies sincerely, resorting to the method of double-dealing, and machinated overtly and covertly to resurrect bourgeois ideas and feudalistic Confucian ideas.

By rousing its organizations and rank and file to action our Party thoroughly exposed and smashed the insidious manoeuvres of the bourgeois and revisionist elements and battled sternly against all and every tendency to oppose the lines and policies of the Party and undermine its unity. We also unfolded a vigorous ideological struggle to uproot the noxious aftereffects of reactionary and opportunist ideologies of all sorts spread by them.

While waging a resolute struggle against the bourgeois and revisionist elements and their noxious ideological aftereffects, our Party tirelessly strove to equip Party members and working people with the revolutionary ideas of the Party and build up in them the tone of defending and implementing the Party's lines and policies to the end.

Consequently, today our Party is pervaded throughout with the Marxist-Leninist ideology, the revolutionary ideology of our Party, and the entire Party membership and working people are armed with the unshakable faith that they know no other ideas than the revolutionary ideas of our Party, and have become able to measure all matters by the standards of the Party's policies and wage a principled fight against any phenomena incompatible with them without the slightest compromise. **(Prolonged loud applause.)** With the whole Party membership firmly armed with the unitary ideology

of our Party, the unity and militancy of the Party have been further strengthened. **(Loud applause.)** All the Party organizations and members have come to think and act with one mind and will based on the unitary ideology of the Party and have been rallied closely around the Party Central Committee. **(Loud applause.)** The Party has turned into an integral living organization like an organic body, into a revolutionary and militant organization which is capable of breaking through any storm and stress. **(Loud applause.)**

Today the unity and cohesion of our Party have been uplifted to a new, high plane and have become most vitalized and most solid. We can say it is not until today that the unity and cohesion of the Party we Communists wanted to see so much have been fully realized on the basis of the unitary ideological system of *Juche*. **(All rise. Prolonged thunderous applause shaking the hall.)** This is a splendid fruit of our protracted strivings and a great victory of historic significance in our Party building. **(Thunderous applause.)**

Comrades, the Marxist-Leninist idea of *Juche* constitutes the quintessence of the revolutionary ideas of our Party, the unitary ideology of the Party, and the unitary ideological system of our Party is the ideological system of *Juche*.

During the period under review the Party unrolled a struggle for cementing the unity and cohesion of the Party based on the unitary ideological system in close combination with the battle for establishing *Juche* in all domains of the revolution and construction, thereby not only attaining the unity of its ranks but also ensuring the overall victory of the *Juche* idea. **(Prolonged thunderous applause.)** The *Juche* idea has now become the firm and invariable guiding idea of our Party and the most correct guiding principle in all our revolutionary struggle and constructive work. **(Thunderous applause.)** This is another most cardinal result of our Party's activities during the period under review. **(Prolonged loud applause.)**

Establishing *Juche* means, in a nutshell, having the attitude of master towards the revolution and construction in one's own country. This means holding fast to the independent stand of rejecting dependence on others and using one's own brains, believing in one's own strength and displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, and thus solving one's own problems for oneself on one's own responsibility under all circumstances, and it means adhering to the creative stand of opposing dogmatism and applying the universal principles of Marxism-Leninism and the experiences of other countries to suit the historical conditions and national peculiarities of one's own country. The *Juche* idea is in full accord with the fundamental principles of Marxism-Leninism; it came into being as a reflection of the new

stage of development of the international communist movement and its essential requirements.

The question of establishing *Juche* posed as a question of particular importance for us owing to the peculiarities of the historical development of our country, its geographical environments and conditions and the complex and arduous nature of our revolution.

Flunkeyism in our country is of long historical origin. There had long been formed in the minds of some of our people the servile idea of disbelieving in their own strength and blindly worshipping and trailing behind others. Even after the liberation flunkeyism still remained a great obstacle both to the revolution and construction and to the consolidation and development of the Party. Coupled with dogmatism, it worked greater harm.

Even at a time when the people became masters of the country and came to have their own state power and Party, those who were infected with flunkeyism and dogmatism did not study our realities but sought to copy foreign things mechanically, still disbelieving in their own strength and turning to others. The harmfulness of flunkeyism and dogmatism was revealed glaringly during the war, and it became all the more intolerable as the socialist revolution and socialist construction proceeded on a full scale after the war. With the opportunist ideological trend spreading widely in the international communist movement, the flunkeyists and dogmatists went so far as to bring it into our country. Unless flunkeyism and dogmatism were rooted out and *Juche* thoroughly established, it was impossible to conduct the revolutionary struggle and constructive work with success in strict adherence to the revolutionary principles of Marxism-Leninism. Historical experience shows that when a person takes to flunkeyism he becomes an idiot, when a nation takes to flunkeyism its country ruins and when a party takes to flunkeyism it makes a mess of the revolution and construction.

From the first days of its leadership over the revolution, our Party waged an untiring struggle against flunkeyism and dogmatism and for the establishment of *Juche* and unfolded it more energetically as the revolution and construction deepened and developed. Especially, during the period under review the struggle for the establishment of *Juche* in the revolution and construction went on in greater scope and depth than ever before, closely linked up with the struggle against opportunism. The Party unrolled a powerful ideological struggle against flunkeyism, dogmatism and opportunism of all complexions among cadres and Party members and, at the same time, educated them in the brilliant revolutionary traditions of our Party and, in particular, patiently taught them to arm themselves firm-

ly with its lines and policies and solve all problems in conformity with the actual conditions of their country and mainly with their own efforts.

The struggle for the establishment of *Juche* has brought about a fundamental change in the ideological life of the Party membership and the working people and in their way of thinking and resulted in a great leap forward in the revolutionary struggle and constructive work. **(Prolonged loud applause.)** The practice of blindly despising our own things and swallowing foreign things whole has disappeared from among cadres and Party members, whose national pride and consciousness of independence have increased further and there has been thoroughly settled in them the revolutionary trait of relying on their own efforts. **(Loud applause.)** Now we can say that flunkeyism, national nihilism and dogmatism as ideological trends have been eliminated in the main from among our Party members and people. The establishment of *Juche* in ideology is a great victory in the realm of the ideological revolution that has freed our people from the shackles of obsolete ideas detrimental to their consciousness of national independence. **(Prolonged thunderous applause.)**

Our Party has endeavoured for the thoroughgoing embodiment of the *Juche* idea in all domains of the revolution and construction along with the establishment of *Juche* in ideology. All the lines and policies of our Party stem from the *Juche* idea and are pervaded with it. Our Party's consistent principle of independence in politics, self-sustenance in economy and self-defence in national defence is the embodiment of the *Juche* idea in all realms. Under the revolutionary banner of the *Juche* idea our country has turned into a socialist state with complete political sovereignty, solid independent national economy, strong self-defence power and brilliant national culture. The establishment of *Juche* has also enabled us to contribute better to the international revolutionary cause today. **(Loud applause.)** All our victories represent a shining victory for the *Juche* idea of our Party and are a great fruit borne by the independent line of our Party. **(Prolonged thunderous applause.)**

During the period under review our Party has also made a great stride forward in improving the system and method of work in conformity with the requirements of the developing realities.

We strove, first of all, to convert Party work thoroughly into work with men and established in all Party organizations the work system with the primary stress laid on work with men. The system of work with cadres and the system of guidance for the Party life of Party members were founded perfectly in the whole Party and there were established the work

system and method of educating the masses to rally them around the Party and dynamically organizing and mobilizing them to the fulfilment of revolutionary tasks.

Especially, we continuously gave deep concern to fully embodying the Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method in Party work.

In its method and style of work, a ruling party should always guard against the tendency to wield party authority and practise bureaucracy. After a party has come into power, the danger of putting on airs and violating the mass line increases among some functionaries who are not armed firmly with the Marxist-Leninist world outlook. That is why the party should constantly improve its method and style of work in order to implement the mass line and ensure proper leadership for the revolution and construction.

During the period under review the Party intensified the ideological battle against bureaucracy among the functionaries and perseveringly strove to enhance their Party spirit, working-class spirit and popular spirit and carry into effect the Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method in all spheres of Party work, and thus brought about a radical change in the improvement of its style of guidance and method of work and further deepened Party work. Through the struggle for the introduction of the Chongsan-ri method, the outmoded bureaucratic style of work that had obstructed the advancement of Party work for a long time was eliminated in the main and all the functionaries came to possess the revolutionary style and method of work, and democracy was given full scope within the Party. **(Loud applause.)** The Party also established a well-organized work system whereby the functionaries of higher organs personally go down to lower units to give substantial assistance to their subordinates as required by the Chongsan-ri method. The Centre was made to help the provinces, the provinces to help counties and the functionaries of county organs were brought to go down constantly to *ri* and untie knotty problems in good time and help the subordinates in their work responsibly, working together with *ri* functionaries. The Party saw that the leading functionaries went out to local places and extensively organized methodological and demonstration lectures to teach work method to the lower-unit functionaries by living examples and that they further consolidated the foundations of Party work and actively conducted the work of educating the junior functionaries on the spot by the new form of itinerant lecture.

It is an essential demand of the Chongsan-ri method and a revolutionary work method emanating from the intrinsic character of the Communists to give precedence to political work so as to constantly enhance the political

awakening of the masses of the people and lead them to carry out their revolutionary tasks of their own accord. Our Party strictly adhered to the principle of giving precedence to political work in all activities, and in fulfilling any revolutionary task, it made a point of fully explaining and disseminating the relevant Party policy among all Party members and the masses so that they could be enlisted in the struggle to carry it out with a high degree of revolutionary enthusiasm. In conducting political work, work with men, the Party maintained the revolutionary work method of putting the whole Party and the entire people into action in such a way as one person rouses ten to activity, ten persons a hundred and a hundred persons a thousand. We saw that cadres and nuclei were adequately educated first to give education and assistance to Party members and that the vanguard role of Party members was enhanced to educate the broad masses and inspire and stimulate them to the fulfilment of revolutionary tasks.

With the establishment of the work system under which the upper units help the lower and functionaries at higher organs go down to local places to teach the subordinates, and cadres and nuclei educate Party members and the masses and rouse them to action, not only Party work has turned into work with men but also the intentions of the Party Central Committee have been brought home instantly to the lower units and the superiors and the subordinates have been more closely united and better understood by each other. **(Prolonged loud applause.)** All Party members actively advance their creative suggestions on the furtherance of Party work, and the Party organizations are accustomed to lend their ears to the voices of Party members and accept their constructive views open-heartedly. Indeed, fully displayed in our Party today is the fine communist trait of the superiors assisting the inferiors and comrades helping each other, and all Party members take part in Party work as masters. This is a highly valuable achievement we have made in Party work. **(Loud applause.)**

During the period under review the ideological education of Party members has been further intensified and the habit of studying thoroughly implanted in the whole Party.

In line with the Party's correct policy, a well-arranged system of Party membership education has been set up covering the whole Party and the contents and methods of the education further improved. The educational network has been organized in all domains and in all units and run under the centralized guidance of the Party Central Committee, in which all Party members are embraced to receive regular political and ideological education.

The fast-developing realities urgently demanded higher political and practical levels of

cadres and Party members. Hence, our Party strove hard to have a revolutionary trait of studying established among cadres and Party members. The Party made it a rule for all cadres and Party members to have more than two hours of study a day and for cadres to have collective studies every Saturday, and saw that lectures were given regularly. Especially the Party took bold steps for having all cadres in active service sent to political schools of various levels for one-month training every year. Studying has now become a most important revolutionary task and an entirely regular routine in our Party. **(Loud applause.)**

With the establishment of the revolutionary trait of studying in the whole Party and with the enhancement of the Party spirit and the political and practical levels of cadres and Party members, the unity and cohesion of the Party have become more conscious and voluntary ones, and all the cadres and Party members have become able to render better service for the Party and the revolution with a high degree of political awakening. **(Loud applause.)**

Comrades,

During the period under review we have registered big achievements in Party work and gained many valuable experiences and lessons.

Big and numerous as they are, our successes and experiences are no more than a groundwork for further strengthening our Party and winning fresh victories. We should continue to consolidate and develop the Party organizationally and ideologically and further raise its leading role in the revolution and construction.

What is most important in strengthening the Party is to establish the unitary ideological system throughout the Party and, on this basis, continue to ensure the solid unity and cohesion of the Party ranks.

The identity of ideology and will is the life of a Marxist-Leninist Party and a decisive factor in all victories. If any alien idea incompatible with the unitary ideology of a party is allowed within the party even to the slightest degree or if the unity of action is not secured, such a party, in fact, can hardly be called a party. Factions are bound to arise in a party which lacks unity and cohesion based on a unitary guiding ideology. Consequently, such a party cannot unite the masses around itself and ensure unified leadership in the revolution and construction nor can it maintain even its own existence properly.

We should continue to deepen and develop Party work, firmly carrying on, as our general task, the work of establishing the unitary ideological system more thoroughly in the Party, with the Marxist-Leninist ideology, the *Juche* idea of our Party, as an unshakable guiding ideology, and of strengthening, on this basis, the identity of ideology and will of the Party ranks. **(Prolonged loud applause.)**

The essential of Party work is work with men. In other words, Party work is precisely an organizational and political work with people for arming cadres, Party members and the masses with one ideology and will and rallying them closely around the Party and for organizing and mobilizing them to the implementation of the Party's policies. We should oppose all deviations of reducing Party work to a technical and business affair and carry on Party work, always putting the primary stress on work with men.

The Party organizations should direct great efforts to the work with cadres above all.

Cadres constitute the main nuclear force of the Party and the commanding personnel of our revolution who directly organize and guide the execution of the Party's lines and policies. The Party's leadership over the revolution and construction is, in the final analysis, carried into effect through cadres and all problems are solved by them.

The most urgent task in the work with cadres today is to decisively step up the struggle for uplifting the political and business qualifications of cadres.

True, all our cadres are good cadres and we have built up the ranks of cadres mainly with those faithful to the Party and the revolution. But our cadres are not prepared well enough to keep abreast of the rapidly developing realities and their qualifications, as a whole, are low in view of the requirements of the Party. This is chiefly because the struggle for revolutionization is not yet intensified among the cadres. No small number of cadres neither study hard nor faithfully participate in Party life on the pretext that they are busy with work. And among our cadres there are some who, neglecting their revolutionary tempering, like to stand on their dignity once they are promoted to high posts, do their work in a slipshod manner, become bureaucratic and arrogant, giving no ears even to the admonition of their comrades, and try to show off, thinking it their inherent right to hold their present posts. As a result, they get rotten and degenerated ideologically in the end and go the length of dropping out of the revolutionary ranks.

Our reality in which socialist construction has developed onto a high plane and, especially, the ideological revolution has further deepened, requires competent cadres now more than ever before. Only when the cadres themselves are thoroughly revolutionized and firmly prepared politically and practically before anyone else, can they run advanced socialist society properly, guide the ideological revolution correctly, speed up the revolutionization and working-classization of society and meet the great revolutionary event of national unification in full readiness. Elevation of the

qualifications of cadres—this is a precondition for the successful solution of all questions arising in our revolution and construction at the present period.

We must pay primary attention to the work of educating the cadres and wage a more powerful Party-wide struggle to revolutionize them and raise their political and practical levels. **(Loud applause.)**

In the first place, Party life should be decisively tightened among the cadres. Experience shows that when cadres, whoever they may be, neglect Party life and get out of the Party's control, they become, without exception, indolent, lax and arrogant and cannot properly perform their revolutionary tasks. We should resolutely combat the tendency among cadres to shun Party life and see that all cadres, without exception, take an active part in Party life and voluntarily observe the organizational discipline of the Party. All our cadres should always make conscious efforts to rely on the Party organizations in their work and life and to get themselves controlled by the Party organizations and rank and file Party members.

It is particularly important to temper the cadres in the practice of sharp criticism. An atmosphere of principled criticism should be created among the cadres and they should be criticized regularly. All cadres must strive to possess the traits of a revolutionary who knows how to criticize himself on his shortcomings in time and frankly accept criticisms made by rank and file Party members. The Party organizations should lead cadres to intensify an ideological struggle through the practice of criticism and steadily steel themselves in a revolutionary way amidst a stern ideological struggle.

Also, in order to elevate the qualifications of cadres, it is necessary to induce them to study hard.

Studying is the first and foremost task for a revolutionary. Without studying one can hardly become a genuine revolutionary and cannot carry on his revolutionary work either.

All cadres should study hard the Party's policies to firmly arm themselves with the ideas of our Party and get fully acquainted with the Party's policies and take them as the standard in conducting their work at any time and at any place. The cadres should constantly acquire knowledge on political, economic, cultural, military, and all other spheres and should be proficient in the work assigned to them. Everyone must study, and especially the responsible cadres must study harder. The Party organizations should strictly supervise the studies of responsible cadres and direct particular attention to building up in them the habit of conscious study.

We should continue to run properly the sys-

tem of one-month training course the vitality of which has been proved in practice, and make it compulsory for all cadres to take the training once a year. Also, we should see that, of those who have not undergone any systematic education, the directors and chief engineers of factories and enterprises, chairmen of co-operative farms and other functionaries who directly organize and guide production are preferentially sent to cadre-training institutions for reeducation. We should also strenuously educate and temper cadres through their practical work and create models in all fields and widely arrange methodological lectures for generalizing the models so as to steadily enhance the levels of the cadres.

It is of weighty importance in educating cadres to firmly establish the system of individual education. The Party organizations of all levels should bring the leading personnel to constantly study the cadres in their charge and make patient efforts to educate them individually. A well-regulated, Party-wide system of educating cadres should thus be established under which all cadres educate others while getting themselves educated at all times in such a way that cadres at upper units educate their men at lower units, who, in their turn, educate their subordinates at yet lower units.

The Party organizations, while strengthening the work of raising the qualifications of cadres, should continue to pay profound attention to the correct selection and allocation of cadres. They should strictly adhere to the Party's invariable principle of placing main emphasis on the political qualifications of people in adequate consideration of their practical qualifications in the selection of cadres, and pick out as cadres the workers tested and steeled in practical struggle and other people of basic-class origin such as former hired farm-hands and poor peasants. The Party organizations should strictly guard against the wrong tendency of going only by family and social environments in the selection of cadres, and should, under all circumstances, select cadres mainly in consideration of their political and ideological preparedness. In this way, the ranks of our cadres should be built up firmer on a class and political basis.

In order to consolidate the ranks of cadres and timely replenish cadres demanded in all fields of the revolution and construction, a system of training reserve cadres should be established properly. The Party organizations should mark out reserve cadres among those on the job and train them well and, at the same time, select many reserve cadres from among nuclear Party members tested and tempered in practical struggle, especially, core workers of factories and enterprises in the key industrial branches and train them systematically.

What is important in strengthening the train-

ing of reserve cadres is to fortify cadre-training institutions and enhance their role. We should build up well the teaching staff of cadre-training institutions at all levels with those qualified politically and practically, conduct instruction and education on the basis of the Party's policies and in close association with practical activities and further raise their scientific and theoretical levels.

The Party organizations should always perform the work of selecting, allocating, educating and training cadres on the basis of their Party life and firmly carry it forward as a work of the Party committees. Especially, in order to reinforce the ranks of cadres they should decisively discard the subjective work attitude of evaluating cadres only in the light of their personal records and always test cadres through their Party life and practical activities and systematically study and grasp them.

Another important thing in Party work is to conduct the work with Party members well, and especially to strengthen their Party organizational life.

The Party is a political organization in which the masses of Party members are united. For a Party to be a powerful, living and militant organization, all the members who comprise the Party must be sound politically and ideologically and must work actively on the Party's organizational principles. Party life is the organizational and political life of Party members and the activity for discharging their duties as provided for in the Party Rules. The main link in Party work lies in correctly guiding the Party life of Party members and the foundation of Party building also lies precisely in strengthening the Party life of Party members. Only when Party life is strengthened, the Party spirit of Party members is tempered, their vanguard role enhanced in the revolution and construction, and the revolutionary tasks before us can be carried out with success.

To tighten their Party life all the Party members should be made, in the first place, to participate in Party life willingly. Nothing is more honourable and obligatory for the Party members than to participate in Party life. The entire Party membership must positively strive to scrupulously rely on the Party organizations and participate in Party life faithfully in accordance with the organizational standards of the Party. We must see to it that democracy is given fuller play in the Party life of the Party members and the weapon of criticism is upheld to firmly establish a revolutionary atmosphere of Party life within the Party. **(Applause.)**

To correctly organize and properly guide the Party life of the Party membership is an important guarantee for strengthening Party life. The Party organizations should give each Party member a distinct Party assignment

suited to his specific qualities, check up its fulfilment in time and actively help him in its accurate implementation and, when the given task is fulfilled, sum it up and assign him to a fresh task so that all Party members always have Party assignments and are kept on the move at all times. The Party organizations should regularly sum up the Party life of the Party members in an atmosphere of sharp criticism and organize and hold Party meetings on a high political and ideological level. All Party members should thus be made ardent political activists who are wholesome politically and ideologically and struggle resolutely for the carrying out of the Party's lines and policies in the van of the masses. **(Loud applause.)**

While giving Party members revolutionary education, we should steadily expand the ranks of the Party and continue to improve its qualitative make-up. In our country today, the new generation who have received a great deal of socialist education since liberation are emerging as reliable masters of the country and playing an important role in all realms of the revolution and construction. The Party organizations should actively admit fine people into the Party from among the new generation reared by the Party, especially from among the working-class youths. In this way, the qualitative composition of the Party ranks should be further improved and the ranks of its nuclei steadily expanded and our Party developed into a Party which is always vibrant with a revolutionary spirit. **(Loud applause.)**

In order to strengthen work with cadres and work with Party members the role of Party cells should be enhanced. A Party cell is a combat unit directly executing the Party's policies among the masses and the lowest organization of our Party to which every Party member belongs and in which he leads his Party life. We should firmly build up the nuclei of Party cells and steadily raise their role to have all the Party cells more skilfully conduct work with cadres and Party members.

At the same time, the work of the Party committees at all levels should be strengthened. The Party committees should put the system of work with cadres and Party members to rights and make organized efforts to give a more effective guidance to their Party life.

In order to make the Party committees militant general staffs which function vibrantly, the Party committees of all levels should be formed with cadres and core Party members in proper combination. Especially, large numbers of core worker-Party members who are directly engaged in labour at production sites should be enlisted in the Party Central Committee and provincial, city and county Party committees. The proper representation of core workers in the Party committees will not only increase the working-class character of our Party but also

render it possible for the Party to strike deeper roots in the masses and closely study and grasp how matters stand at the lower units and take correct actions for guidance in good time. This will also make it possible to rear large numbers of new working-class cadres and enable cadres to learn the working-class viewpoint and the revolutionary spirit and militancy of the working class through Party committees. **(Prolonged loud applause.)**

It is very important to enhance the role of the organizational departments of the Party committees at all levels in strengthening work with cadres and with Party members. The Party organizational department is a section that takes charge of the Party ranks and directly controls and leads the Party life of the members. Whether Party organizations are active or not and whether the Party ranks are built up firmly or not depends chiefly upon the role of the Party organizational departments. The Party committees should further improve the work of the organizational departments so that they may give proper guidance to the Party organizations, systematically study and grasp the Party life of the cadres and Party members and direct and control it properly.

To intensify the guidance of the Party life of cadres and Party members the organizational and the propaganda and agitation department of the Party committee are required to conduct concerted operations well. We can say that the organizational department plays the role of a doctor while the propaganda and agitation department plays that of a pharmacist in guiding cadres and Party members in their Party life. In order to cure a person of a disease the doctor must diagnose the case accurately and the pharmacist prepare medicine in accordance with the diagnosis. Likewise, for the strengthening of the Party life of cadres and Party members, the organizational department should always grasp their Party life and scientifically analyse and pass a right judgement on the defects revealed in it and their causes and, on this basis, the propaganda and agitation department should conduct appropriate ideological education to rectify the defects.

In this way, we should activate all cadres and Party members well on the organizational principles of the Party and turn all the Party organizations into living militant organizations which carry out their functions correctly. **(Loud applause.)**

The Party organizations should further strengthen work with the masses.

The revolution is for the good of the people and is the work of the popular masses themselves. Unless the broad masses are organized and mobilized, the revolution cannot emerge victorious, and whether or not a great number of masses are won over is, in the final analysis, a fundamental question which decides the

triumph and success of the revolution and construction. Therefore, a Marxist-Leninist Party, while reinforcing its ranks, must always strive to educate and remodel the broad masses of the people and rally them closely around it.

The line consistently followed by our Party in work with the masses is to correctly combine the class line and the mass line so that the class positions of our revolution are solidified and all people except a handful of the reactionary class enemies are educated and remoulded to rally them firmly around the Party.

The main masses constitute the class foundation our Party relies on. Only by properly educating the main masses to heighten their class awakening constantly, can we reinforce the class positions of our revolution and firmly build up the main detachment of the revolution. The Party organizations should strengthen their work with the main masses to solidly arm them politically and ideologically and further enhance their role on all fronts of socialist construction.

Meanwhile, we should properly conduct work with the masses whose social and political backgrounds are complex. It is our Party's traditional principle of work with the masses to appraise people case by case attaching the first importance to their present conduct, trust and test them and remould them through struggle. By thoroughly establishing the revolutionary mass viewpoint in cadres and Party members and actively performing work with the masses in all walks of life who have complex social and political backgrounds, the Party organizations should accelerate class dissolution to exercise dictatorship over the reactionary elements and to educate and remould all the people that can be won over, thereby uniting them closely on the side of the revolution. **(Loud applause.)**

For strengthening work with the masses the role of the working people's organizations should be further enhanced.

It is a Marxist-Leninist principle in the guidance of the masses to do work with them by the medium of the working people's organizations. Only by positively rousing the working people's organizations to activity can we knit the masses closely around the Party and rightly organize and mobilize them to the revolution and construction.

An important task in the Party's guidance of the working people's organizations is to increase their independence so that they may take the initiative in organizing and carrying out their activities. By the strengthening of the Party's guidance of the working people's organizations we never imply that the Party should take their work upon itself. The substance of Party guidance of the working people's organizations lies precisely in helping them carry on their activities well in an independent and creative manner in accordance

with the Party's lines and policies. The Party organizations should induce the functionaries to have correct viewpoint on the working people's organizations, actively put them to the fore in work with the masses and boldly assign them to tasks. The working people's organizations should be provided with proper working conditions and clearly shown orientations of work and ways and means of carrying out their tasks to suit their respective peculiarities, so that they can organize and conduct work with the masses positively and skillfully.

In order to intensify the work of the working people's organizations the nuclear ranks should be built up firmly among the masses. The Party organizations should steadily expand the nuclear ranks in the working people's organizations and guide them well to reinforce the ranks of cadres who are their basic nuclei. All the working people's organizations should thus be made to rouse the nuclei to activity, thereby positively educating their members and properly setting them in motion to fulfil their basic tasks accurately.

The most important task confronting the working people's organizations today is to wage the struggle for revolutionization and working-classization well among the working people.

The working people's organizations should intensify ideological education among their members and, especially, make them all take an active part in organizational life to educate and temper them with patience. Organizations of the General Federation of Trade Unions, the Union of Agricultural Working People, the League of Socialist Working Youth and the Democratic Women's Union should firmly carry on their inner work and thereby make all their members Red fighters of the Party, staunch builders of socialism and communism and dynamically organize and mobilize them to the implementation of the Party's policies.

Particularly, it is very important to strengthen the work of the League of Socialist Working Youth. The LSWY, as a militant organization of the youth who is heir to our revolution, is a reliable reserve and active assistant of our Party. The future of the fatherland and the prospects of the revolution depend, after all, on how the youth is brought up. Consequently, to heighten the role of the LSWY is an important matter that concerns the future destinies of the country and the nation.

The LSWY should organize and conduct work with the youth of all strata in a more active way, with main stress on the ideological education of the youth. The LSWY organizations should work hard to thoroughly establish the unitary ideological system of the Party among the leaguers, to organize diverse

activities suited to the features of the youth and to educate them revolutionarily. All the youth should thus be made to have high pride and self-respect in their great contribution to the revolutionary struggle, to the cause of building socialism and communism and to the sacred work of remaking nature and reforming society, and always lead a revolutionary life in the spirit of revolutionary optimism for the future, wrapped in a cheerful and vibrant atmosphere. **(Loud applause.)** The LSWY organizations should especially strengthen work with the school youth and children to rear them into successors to our revolution who are boundlessly faithful to the Party, and into versatile builders of socialism and communism who are possessed of ample knowledge, good moral character and strong physique. We should see to it that the youth, always upholding the policies of our Party, creditably discharge their honourable duty as the vanguard, as the shock brigade, taking the lead in the hard and difficult work in national defence and on all fronts of economic construction. **(Prolonged loud applause.)**

One of the important tasks before the Party organizations is to intensify Party ideological work.

Along with Party organizational work, Party ideological work is an important inner-Party work and it is unthinkable that either of these two can be separated from the other. Only when Party organizational work and Party ideological work are well co-ordinated, is it possible to strengthen the Party organizationally and ideologically and increase its combat capacity steadily.

The central task before the field of Party ideological work is to continue to push ahead efficiently with the work of thoroughly founding the unitary ideological system in the whole Party. The Party organizations should strengthen education in the Party's policies and revolutionary traditions and step up the struggle against all morbid ideologies such as bourgeois ideas, revisionism, flunkeyism, dogmatism, factionalism, parochialism and nepotism, thereby arming all Party members and working people more firmly with the unitary ideology of our Party, the *Juche* idea of the Party. At the same time, Party members and working people should be constantly brought to class awakening and solidly equipped with the spirit of combating the enemy uncompromisingly and with the spirit of socialist patriotism and proletarian internationalism.

A particularly important task in Party ideological work at present is to intensify ideological education against revisionism among the Party members and the working people.

Revisionism is a trend of counter-revolutionary opportunist ideology aimed at rejecting

the revolutionary quintessence of Marxism-Leninism. The greatest harm of revisionism lies in denying the leadership of the Marxist-Leninist Party and the dictatorship of the proletariat and opposing the class struggle, in obscuring the line of demarcation between friend and foe, yielding to U.S. imperialism, scared at its policy of nuclear blackmail, casting sheep's eyes at the imperialists while paying lip-service to an anti-imperialist position, giving up the struggle against imperialism and compromising with it, disarming people ideologically by spreading warphobia, bourgeois pacifistic ideas and illusions about imperialism and reaction, and in abhorring and hindering the revolution of the oppressed peoples. The canker of revisionism lies also in objecting to revolutionary organizational discipline and advocating bourgeois liberalism, in encouraging selfishness and making people indolent, dissolute and work-shy. Revisionism is, in the final analysis, a dangerous idea that undermines socialism and revives capitalism. Therefore, we can never neglect the struggle against revisionism among Party members and working people. If a Marxist-Leninist Party does not wage a struggle against revisionism but tolerates the revisionist ideological trend in itself even to the slightest degree, such a party cannot become a fighting party, a militant revolutionary party, and will be reduced to an impotent petty-bourgeois party in the long run.

We must continue to intensify ideological work against revisionism among the Party members and the working people. While the Party members and working people are closely armed with the revolutionary ideas of Marxism-Leninism, they should be brought to get a clear idea of the essence and harmfulness of revisionism, and a resolute struggle should be waged to prevent the infiltration of the virus of revisionist ideology into the Party. **(Loud applause.)**

Revisionism engenders and breeds on the soil of bourgeois ideas and spreads widely through their medium. Revisionism is also the main factor in reviving bourgeois ideas. Therefore, in order to overcome revisionism we should thoroughly uproot the noxious aftereffects of bourgeois ideas. We must further intensify the struggle against all the harmful aftereffects of the obsolete ideologies including bourgeois and feudalistic Confucian ideas among the Party members and the working people, and continue to vigorously conduct ideological education so that there may be no room for the revival of old ideologies. In particular, a determined ideological struggle should be waged against all kinds of unsound practices of refusing to honestly participate in socialist collective labour and of encroaching upon the state and social properties.

Our country still remains divided and we are building socialism in direct confrontation with the U.S. imperialists, the chieftain of world reaction. By no means are we allowed to get self-complacent, indolent and lax. We must continue to equip Party members and working people firmly with the revolutionary ideas of our Party and fill them with the revolutionary militant spirit to fight out for the ultimate triumph of our revolution. **(Prolonged loud applause.)** We should unfold a strong ideological battle among Party members and working people against all sorts of unsound ideas incompatible with revolutionary ideas and against all practices unworthy of revolutionaries and meticulously conduct ideological work so that the revolutionary traits of work and the revolutionary tone of life are built up more thoroughly in all realms. We should thus see to it that all the Party members and working people always live in a revolutionary way and that all our revolutionary struggle and constructive work develop on a sound basis. **(Loud applause.)**

In order to smoothly carry out the tasks set before the field of Party ideological work at present, it is necessary to further improve the organizational leadership of the Party organizations over ideological work. The Party organizations of all levels should conduct their ideological work efficiently in conformity with the levels and actual conditions of the Party members and in close association with the fulfilment of the immediate revolutionary tasks. It is required to link propaganda work rightly with agitation work and properly coordinate varied means of propaganda and agitation, and thus organize ideological work in an offensive way and fully ensure its promptitude. The Party organizations should continue to intensify Party ideological work in such a manner as to arrange it concretely in keeping with realities, check and grasp in time how it is implemented and sum up the results and arrange it again, thereby eliminating perfunctoriness decidedly in Party ideological work.

For the strengthening of Party ideological work it is necessary to reinforce the ranks of functionaries in the field of ideological work and further enhance their role and make all cadres conduct political and ideological work in a responsible way among the Party members and the working people, combining it with their practical activities. All Party workers and functionaries of administrative and economic organs should propagate the Party's policies widely among the masses in various forms and ways including lectures, talks and explanations everywhere they go, and regularly conduct political and ideological work.

Comrades,

While consolidating the Party organizationally and ideologically and rallying the broad masses of the people around it closely, we must further enhance the role of the Party in leading the revolution and construction.

The basic task of our Party at the present stage is to step up socialist construction energetically in the northern half of the Republic and support the South Korean people to accomplish the South Korean revolution and attain the unification of the fatherland. Our efforts to strengthen the Party organizationally and ideologically are, after all, aimed at increasing the fighting capacity of the Party and successfully carrying out this revolutionary task lying before us.

Our Party is the General Staff in the Korean revolution and the political leader of our people. Our Party bears the whole responsibility for the revolution and construction in our country and for the destinies of our people. Without the leadership of our Party, it is impossible to advance our revolutionary struggle and constructive work even an inch or hope for a bright future of our people. **(Loud applause.)**

Experience shows that only under the unitary leadership of the Party is it possible for the state, economic and cultural institutions and the working people's organizations to ensure the unity of action in the struggle for the accomplishment of the historic cause of the working class and purposefully to organize and mobilize the entire popular masses to the struggle for the building of socialism and communism. **(Thunderous applause.)** Today the internal and external situations of our country are complex and the revolutionary struggle and constructive work are deepening and developing still further, and this reality urgently requires a further enhancement of the leading role of the Party in all domains of socialist economic construction and defence upbuilding.

We should strengthen the leadership of the Party over the revolutionary struggle and the work on construction in conformity with the demands of the developing realities and the prevailing situations. **(Loud applause.)**

First of all, Party guidance of socialist economic construction should be strengthened.

What is important in the guidance of economic work is that the Party committees should be good at steering. The Party's steering of economic activities means defining orientations and ways for the execution of the Party's policies and adopting correct decisions on the basis of collective discussion at Party committees, and politically ensuring the correct implementation of the decisions by rousing the Party organizations concerned and their members to activity. The Party committees should make it a rule to take correct

measures by collective discussion on all important questions confronting them anew, do organizational work to mobilize the Party organizations at lower levels and their members, the working people's organizations and the masses to the struggle for the carrying out of the Party's policies, and check and sum up the implementation of the assignments and decisions of the committees so that they may be carried through correctly. This alone makes it possible to do away with the subjectivism and arbitrariness of an individual person in the guidance of economic work, enhance the independent role and sense of responsibility of the functionaries of ministries, administrative bureaus, economic organs and enterprises, and timely rectify deviations and shortcomings revealed in their work.

The Party committees should see to it that the state and economic organs manage and operate our economy in a more scientific and rational way by constantly improving the methods of guidance and management of economy in line with the requirements of the Taean work system and the new system of agricultural guidance, excellent forms of management of the socialist economy created by our Party, thoroughly implementing the policy of unified and detailed planning of the national economy and regularizing the management of enterprises.

The people's committees at all levels are the most comprehensive transmission belt linking the Party with the popular masses, executor of the lines and policies of our Party and householder in charge of the people's living.

The Party organizations should endeavour to firmly build up the people's committees of all levels with fine workers who are firm in class position, boundlessly loyal to the Party and popular with the people, and to enhance their functions in the revolution and construction. The Party organizations should help the people's committees politically to fully exercise state power over all organs, enterprises and residents in the area under their jurisdiction, and should lead them to fulfil their role as householder who has the direct responsibility for protecting and looking after the people's livelihood and the property of the state and society and managing all the economic life.

We should further strengthen Party leadership over such organs vested with a great deal of function of the proletarian dictatorship as the People's Army, public security organs and judicial and procuratorial organs.

To intensify the leadership of the Party over the army is a fundamental requirement for the building of revolutionary armed forces. Only under the leadership of the Party can the People's Army get strong and grow into an invincible revolutionary armed force

and accomplish its lofty mission. **(Loud applause.)**

During the period under review we overcame in good time the tendencies to weaken the leading role of the Party, slight political work, hinder even proper military training and implant warlord-bureaucratism in the army and strengthened the leadership of the Party over the army and Party political work in the army, thus making it possible to further increase the combat power of the People's Army. **(Loud applause.)**

In future, too, we should see that the work of the Party committees in the army is decidedly strengthened and that all the activities of the People's Army are organized and conducted under the leadership of the Party committees. All the military and political affairs in the army should be discussed and decided upon collectively at the Party committee of the unit concerned, and a work system should be firmly established under which military personnel engage in military activities, political workers in political work and the logistical personnel in logistic work in accordance with the decisions of the Party committee. The Party committees in the army should especially tighten Party control over the military commanders so that they may always rely on the Party committees in their work and faithfully participate in Party organizational life.

While strengthening the Party committees, we should elevate the role of the political organs, political workers and, particularly, the political commissars, that directly organize and execute Party political work in the People's Army. The political organs and the political workers should energetically conduct the political and ideological education of the servicemen and make positive efforts to fully ensure combat and political training and the work of perfecting combat readiness of the units, on Party lines and in a political way.

Along with Party leadership in the army, the Party guidance of the Red Worker-Peasant Militia should be strengthened. The Party committees at all levels should lead the Red Worker-Peasant Militia to consolidate its ranks, intensify military and political training among the militiamen and perfect its combat readiness and commanding system still more.

Party leadership over the public security and judicial and procuratorial work should be further strengthened. The Party committees should hold regular discussions on the public security and judicial and procuratorial work, steer it in the right direction and thoroughly guide and control all the activities of the public security organs and judicial and procuratorial organs. The public security organs and judicial and procuratorial organs, as political defenders of the Party, should positively safeguard the policies of the Party, su-

pervise their execution in all domains and all units and, particularly, ferret out and thoroughly suppress all the spies and subverters and saboteurs who attempt to do harm to our state and social system. Besides, a struggle should be waged to establish a strict regime and order and strengthen revolutionary discipline in all domains of state and social life.

We should thus unfold an active struggle to strengthen the Party organizationally and ideologically and enhance its leading role in the revolution and construction, thereby increasing the fighting capacity of the Party in every way and pushing ahead with our revolutionary struggle and constructive work more dynamically under the leadership of our Party. **(Loud applause.)**

* * *

Comrades,

During the period under review our Party has led the popular masses to bring about great victories and achievements in the revolution and construction.

Our socialist system has been further consolidated, and is displaying its great superiority. Firm material foundations have been laid on which we can rapidly develop the nation's productive forces, steadily promote the welfare of the working people, powerfully support the South Korean people in their revolutionary struggle and meet the great revolutionary event of the unification of the fatherland in full readiness, and our military power has been strengthened incomparably. Our society has developed onto a higher stage and our country is in a period of unprecedented prosperity. **(Thunderous applause.)**

The whole Party and the entire people are united firm around the Party Central Committee with one ideology and will, the whole society is wrapped in a gay and lively atmosphere and everyone is full of revolutionary ardour and revolutionary optimism. **(Thunderous applause.)**

All this attests to the correctness and indestructible vitality of our Party's policies and demonstrates the inexhaustible might of our people who vigorously march ahead under the

leadership of the Party. **(Prolonged thunderous applause.)**

Our Party and people have had manifold difficulties on their way of advance, and we have gone through many an ordeal. Under the leadership of the Party, however, our people have surmounted all the difficulties and trials by waging indomitable struggles, always deeply convinced of the justness of their cause, and have built our socialist fatherland more splendidly. **(Prolonged loud applause.)**

Our struggle is now a more forceful and proud one and wider prospects are open before us. When the grandiose programme set forth by the Party Congress is translated into reality, the socialist system in the northern half of the Republic will be further strengthened and an epoch-making progress be attained in the struggle of our people for socialism and communism. **(Loud applause.)** The materialization of this programme will further inspire and encourage the South Korean people in their revolutionary struggle against the U.S. imperialists and their stooges and open up a decisive phase in hastening the nation-wide victory of the Korean revolution. **(Thunderous applause.)** In order to fulfil the tasks advanced at the Party Congress we should continue to struggle dynamically in a tense and mobilized posture and rush forward faster, braving all obstacles and hardships.

The revolutionary cause of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean people is a just one, and we are sure to triumph. **(Prolonged loud applause.)** Our people who are fighting for the righteous cause of revolution under the leadership of the Party will always be crowned with victories and glories. **(Loud applause.)** No force can ever check the advance of our Party and people. **(Prolonged loud applause.)**

Let us all unite still closer around the Party Central Committee and march forward valiantly towards a bright future of socialism and communism, holding aloft the banner of Marxism-Leninism, the great revolutionary banner of the *Juche* idea of our Party. **(All rise. Shouts of "Long live the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung!")** Stormy cheers and prolonged thunderous applause shaking the hall.)

OPENING ADDRESS AT THE FIFTH CONGRESS OF THE WORKERS' PARTY OF KOREA

by

Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Comrades,

During the period from the Fourth Congress of our Party to this day our Party ranks were deprived of Comrade Kim Gye Rim, Comrade Kim Gyong Sok, Comrade Kang Jin Gon, Comrade Kang Yong Chang, Comrade Kim Un Sun, Comrade Li Bong Su, Comrade Kim Gap Sun, Comrade Kim Tae Gun, Comrade An Ryong Gak, Comrade Kang Sang Ho, Comrade Li Ju Yon, Comrade Kim Won Bin and other comrades who were boundlessly faithful to the Party and fought devotedly for the revolution.

We were also deprived during the period under review of distinguished democratic personages and academicians, professors, doctors, People's Actors, People's Artists such as Mr. An Jae Hong, Mr. Han Dong Baek, Mr. Chong Ro Sik, Comrade Kim Ok Song, Mr. Kye Ung Sang, Mr. Hong Myong Hui, Comrade Tae Ul Min, and Mr. Won Hong Gu who struggled with all their energies and talents for the fatherland and the people in various political parties, democratic organizations and in the fields of science, culture and art, upholding the policies of our Party and the Government of the Republic.

During this period we were deprived of many revolutionary comrades including Comrade Choe Baek Gun, Comrade Cho Yong Su, Comrade Ro Bok Dong, Comrade Pak Du Jin, Comrade Choe Yong Do, Comrade Kim Jong Tae, Comrade Li Mun Gyu, Comrade Yun Sang Su, Comrade Kwon Jae Hyok, Comrade Min Hyong Gi, Comrade Kim Hong Rae, Comrade Kwon O Jong, Comrade Im Gwan Jae, Comrade Yun Ui Ro, Comrade Chon Hu Gyong and Comrade Choe Won Sok who fought heroically against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys and for the South Korean revolution and the unification of the fatherland in the southern half of the Re-

public.

Also in the period, we were deprived of Comrade Li Jung Gwang, Comrade Kim Min Hwa, Comrade Kim Byong So and other comrades who devotedly struggled in Japan against the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries and for democratic, national rights, for the unification and independence of the fatherland.

During the period, the ranks of the international communist movement were bereft of Comrade Ho Chi Minh, Comrade D. N. Aidit, Comrade Maurice Thorez, Comrade Palmiro Togliatti, Comrade Gheorghe Gheorghiu-Dej, Comrade Che Guevara, Comrade Johan Koplenich and other outstanding figures.

Before proceeding with the work of the present Congress, I would like to propose in the name of the Congress that a silence tribute be paid to the memory of the domestic and foreign revolutionary comrades and democratic personages who laid their precious lives for the Party and the revolution, for the South Korean revolution and the unification of the country, for the triumph of the common cause of socialism and communism.

Comrades,

Our Party Congress is attended by the delegation of the South Korean Revolutionary Party for Reunification led by Comrade Li Jong Hyok to celebrate the Congress.

Also present at the Congress is the congratulatory group of the Korean residents in Japan headed by Comrade Choe Yong Gun.

On behalf of this Congress and our entire Party members, I would like to offer a warm welcome to the delegation of the South Korean Revolutionary Party for Reunification and the congratulatory group of the Korean residents in Japan. **(Loud applause.)**

Scores of heartfelt congratulatory letters and

messages have been sent to our Party Congress from fraternal Communist Parties and Workers' Parties, ruling parties of new-born independent countries, revolutionary organizations in many countries of the world, international democratic organizations and individual political figures before its opening.

Allow me to express my warm gratitude to the parties and revolutionary organizations of all countries, international democratic organizations and individual political figures for having congratulated us on our Party Congress. **(Loud applause.)**

Comrades,
We are greeting the Fifth Party Congress today in an atmosphere where the whole country is seething with high political enthusiasm and labour exploits, amid the absolute trust and profound love of all the popular masses for our Party.

This year, our heroic working class energetically dashed forward to scale the last height of the Seven-Year Plan ahead of schedule at the "Kangson speed," a new Chollima speed, and performed brilliant labour exploits. **(Applause.)**

The Supung Power Station, Chollima Hwanghae Iron Works, Chollima Kangson Steel Plant, Kim Chaek Iron Works, Nampo Refinery, Munpyong Refinery, Musan Mine, Chollima Komdok Mine, Songhung Mine, Sinchang Coal-Mine, Hungnam Fertilizer Plant, Pongung Chemical Plant, February 8 Vinalon Factory, Chongjin Chemical Fibre Mill, February 8 Cement Factory, Sunghori Cement Factory, Chollima Ryongsong Engineering Plant, Chollima Taean Electric-Machine Plant, Kiyang Tractor Factory, Chollima Huichon Machine-Tool Factory, Pyongyang Textile Mill, Sinpo Fishery, enterprises in the fields of forestry and salt industry and many other factories and enterprises and many cultural institutions including the Korean Documentary Film Studio, Korean Feature Film Studio and Scientific and Juvenile Film Studio have made such innovations as to fulfil or overfulfil the Seven-Year Plan and this year's plan already before the Party Congress. **(Loud applause.)**

Meanwhile, all the factories and enterprises in the domain of the munitions industry have overfulfilled the Seven-Year Plan and the plan for this year prior to the Party Congress, upholding the Party's line of carrying on economic construction and national defence upbuilding in parallel. **(Loud applause.)**

Our Party members and working people have actively mobilized local reserves and newly built more than 1,760 local industry factories including over 500 factories dedicated to the Party Congress in a little more than half a year, and are turning out various consumer goods for the people. This is an expression of

the boundless fidelity of the Party members and working people to our Party. **(Loud applause.)**

Our agricultural working people have unfolded an innovative struggle in order to dedicate a richest harvest to the Party Congress and have gathered in a rare bumper crop this year. **(Loud applause.)**

Our urban and rural constructors have built the capital city of Pyongyang more grandiosely and constructed Sariwon and other local towns and cosy modern farm houses for hundreds of thousands of households on the occasion of the Party Congress. **(Loud applause.)**

In the name of this Congress I should like to extend warm congratulations to our heroic working class, toiling peasants and all other working people who have produced shining achievements on all fronts of socialist construction in honour of the Party Congress, displaying unparalleled devotion and heroism with an immeasurable loyalty to the Party. **(All rise. Prolonged thunderous applause.)**

Greeting the Party Congress, our People's Army, Garrison, public security agencies have excellently carried out their assignments for combat and political training and especially the plans for large-scale military exercises and have done a great deal of work in increasing the nation's defence capabilities and safeguarding the revolutionary gains. **(Applause.)**

In the name of the Party Congress I should like to offer fervent congratulations and thanks to all the officers and men of the People's Army and Garrison troops who have devoted themselves to the struggle for carrying through the Party's military line and to all the public security personnel who are faithfully performing their duty as the political defenders of the Party. **(All rise. Prolonged thunderous applause.)**

Comrades,
During the period from the Fourth Congress of our Party to this Congress, great changes have taken place in the revolution and construction of our country. This Congress will sum up the implementation of the revolutionary tasks set forth at the Fourth Party Congress and the Party Conference and will put forth new fighting tasks for stepping up socialist construction of the country and for hastening the nation-wide victory of the Korean revolution.

This Congress is attended by 1,734 delegates with vote and 137 delegates with voice who have been elected at the Party conference of each province (or city under the direct jurisdiction) in accordance with the rules for the election of delegates to the Party Congress.

I am sure that great successes will be attained in the work of the Congress with the enthusiastic participation of all the delegates present.

Now I declare the historic Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea open. **(All rise. Prolonged thunderous applause.)**

CLOSING ADDRESS AT THE FIFTH CONGRESS OF THE WORKERS' PARTY OF KOREA

by

Comrade KIM IL SUNG

(All rise. Comrade Kim Il Sung appears on the rostrum amid thunderous applause, stormy cheers and shouts of "Long live the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung!" shaking the hall.)

Comrades!

The historic Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea is now winding up its work.

The current Congress was convened under the pulsating circumstances in which the revolutionary struggle and constructive work of our people were gaining further momentum than ever before and proceeded in an atmosphere in which the whole country was seething with high political zeal and revolutionary ardor.

The whole Party and the entire people warmly congratulated the Congress and showed keen interest in the work of the Congress. And all comrades delegates participated in the work of the Congress with sincerity.

The Congress has successfully wound up the discussion about all items on the agenda and carried out its task with credit, amid the great expectation and interest of all our Party members and working people and with the active participation of comrades delegates. **(Thunderous applause.)** We are very satisfied with the whole course and results of the work of the Congress. **(Thunderous applause.)**

I, in the name of the Congress, express deep thanks to comrades delegates and all our Party members and working people who made active efforts to successfully ensure the work of the Congress. **(All rise. Thunderous applause.)**

Comrades! The current Congress summed up the victories and achievements made by our Party and people in the revolutionary struggle and constructive work during the period under review.

Our Party has led the people, courageously pulling through manifold difficulties and obstacles in our way, to creditably realize the magnificent programme of socialist construction unrolled by the Fourth Congress and thus turned our country into a socialist industrial state. **(Prolonged loud applause.)** In the building of a new, rich and powerful socialist fatherland, we have scaled one more high peak.

Through the struggle for implementing the resolutions of the historic Party Conference on stepping up economic construction and defence upbuilding in parallel, we have come to possess self-defence power capable of repulsing any surprise invasion of the imperialists and reliably defending the security of the fatherland and the gains of socialism. **(Loud applause.)**

During the period under review the revolutionary advance of the South Korean people further strengthened, dealing heavy blows at the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism and an epochal advance was brought about in the struggle of our people for achieving the unification of the fatherland and bringing earlier the nation-wide victory of the revolution. **(Prolonged thunderous applause.)**

The independent, principled foreign policy of the Party has further consolidated the international position of our Party and our country and strengthened the international solidarity with our revolution as never before. **(Loud applause.)**

All these victories and successes we have attained in the revolutionary struggle and constructive work are the great victory of the *Juche* idea of our Party and its brilliant embodiment. **(Prolonged thunderous applause.)**

Through the tireless struggle against flunk-eyism and dogmatism we have thoroughly

established *Juche* in all fields of the revolution and construction and ensured the overall victory of the *Juche* idea. **(Thunderous applause.)**

The Congress unanimously confirmed that the *Juche* idea has now become the immovable guiding idea of our Party and noted with satisfaction that the revolutionary line of independence, self-sustenance and self-defence has been brilliantly embodied in the political, economic, military and all other fields of the revolution and construction in our country. **(Prolonged thunderous applause.)**

The *Juche* idea of the Party, Marxist-Leninist ideology, is pervading the whole Party and the unity and cohesion of our Party ranks have been further cemented on a new basis, and the entire people are rallied closer around the Party than ever before. **(Prolonged thunderous applause.)**

The Fifth Congress of our Party may be called the congress of the great victory in industrialization, the congress of an overall victory of the *Juche* idea in the history of our Party and our country. **(Prolonged thunderous applause.)**

The Congress indicated the new orientation and goal of struggle and put forth the grandiose tasks of the Six-Year Plan before our people.

The tasks put forth by the Congress are a militant programme for achieving the complete victory of socialism and bringing earlier the nation-wide victory of our revolution. **(Loud applause.)**

When this new programme is carried into effect, our country will become a developed socialist state with a more powerful economic might and military potentials, our revolutionary force will grow and strengthen into an invincible one and our life will become more affluent and cultured in all fields. **(Loud applause.)**

The implementation of this programme will more powerfully inspire and stimulate the revolutionary struggle of the South Korean people and open a decisive phase in realizing the independent unification of the fatherland. **(Loud applause.)**

Comrades!

In the past period we attained truly great victories and successes in the revolutionary struggle and constructive work. But our cause has not yet been brought to completion and we are still on the road of revolution and construction.

We should continue to vigorously advance toward a new victory, not resting content with victory or yielding to difficulties. **(Loud applause.)**

As those struggling for revolution, we should always live in a revolutionary trait of life. All our Party members and working people should continue to struggle in a strained and mobilized posture and dash forward at a fas-

ter tempo, with great hope for a brighter tomorrow and confidence in victory, to carry out the militant tasks set forth by the Party Congress. **(Thunderous applause.)**

In implementing the resolutions of the Party Congress, it is necessary for us first of all to strengthen the Party and firmly build up the revolutionary ranks. The unitary ideological system should be thoroughly established in the Party, and, on this basis, the unity of the Party ranks in ideology and will should be firmly ensured and the masses of the people be rallied closer around the Party. **(Loud applause.)**

The ideological revolution should be stepped up to train all the working people as ardent revolutionaries and true builders of socialism and communism and further expedite the course of the revolutionization and working-classization of the whole society. **(Loud applause.)**

Socialist economic construction is an important revolutionary task facing us today. We should wage a vigorous struggle in all fields of the national economy to carry out ahead of schedule the Six-Year Plan put forth by the Party Congress. **(Loud applause.)**

All the Party members and working people should assiduously study science and technology and devote all their energy and talent to socialist construction. All should courageously break through every obstacle and difficulty lying in socialist construction and make continued innovation and uninterrupted advance in Chollima spirit, displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance. **(Loud applause.)**

In this way we should successfully carry out the Six-Year Plan, thereby consolidating and developing the achievements in industrialization, solidifying still further the material and technical foundations of socialism and freeing the working people from hard and arduous labour in all the domains of the national economy. **(Loud applause.)**

We should continue to devote great force to reinforcing defence capacity along with socialist economic construction and make full preparations to cope with a war.

The whole Party and the entire people should repudiate a pacifistic mood and the revisionist tendency of fearing a war and thoroughly arm themselves with the militant mettle and revolutionary spirit to fight the enemy valiantly if he dares to attack us with force of arms. **(Loud applause.)**

The self-defensive military line of the Party should be thoroughly carried through so that the all-people and all-nation defence system can be established more firmly and the whole country be turned into an impregnable fortress. **(Loud applause.)**

By intensifying the struggle for increased production and economy in all the domains and all the units, we should secure more material reserves and make preparations for sa-

tisfactorily ensuring war-time production.

It is true that the tasks confronting us are arduous and huge and our struggle remains tough. There will still be a lot of difficulties in the way of our advance and we will have to undergo trials.

But we have all the conditions and possibilities for overcoming all these difficulties and trials and winning a new victory.

The lines and policies of our Party are correct and they light the path ahead of us. **(Thunderous applause.)** Our people trust the Party and are firmly united around it and are vigorously fighting on, going through fire and water, along the road indicated by the Party. **(Loud applause.)**

Our revolutionary cause is just and we enjoy active support and encouragement from the revolutionary people of the whole world. **(Loud applause.)**

Our victory is certain as long as there are for us the wise leadership of the Marxist-Leninist Party, the inexhaustible strength of the people rallied close around it and international support and encouragement. **(Thunderous applause.)** No force on earth can ever bar the triumphant advance of our Party and people. **(Loud applause.)**

Comrades! The Congress unanimously elected a new Central Committee. On behalf of the new Central Committee, I express deep gratitude to comrades delegates for their deep trust. **(All rise. Prolonged loud applause.)**

The newly elected Central Committee is confronted with a great responsibility and heavy tasks.

I firmly believe that the new Central Committee will live up to the deep trust expressed by the Congress by successfully carrying out the resolutions of the Congress and struggling more vigorously for the final victory of our revolutionary cause. **(Thunderous applause.)**

Comrades! Our Congress has been held amid warm congratulations of fraternal Parties and our friends in the world.

A large number of Communist and Workers' Parties, the ruling parties of new-born independent countries and revolutionary organizations of many countries of the world have sent kind messages and telegrams of congratulations to our Congress. This makes us very happy and greatly inspires us. **(Loud applause.)**

I, in the name of this Congress and our entire Party members, express thanks to the fraternal Communist and Workers' Parties, the ruling parties of new-born independent countries and revolutionary organizations of all the countries which have sent messages and telegrams of congratulations to the Congress. **(Loud applause.)**

I, in the name of the Congress, extend greetings to the working class and revolutionary people throughout the world for rendering support and encouragement to the revolutionary

cause of our people and wish them greater success in their struggle. **(Thunderous applause.)**

The delegates of the South Korean Revolutionary Party for Reunification and the congratulatory group of Koreans in Japan attended our Congress and warmly congratulated the Congress and encouraged us.

I, in the name of the Congress, express thanks to the delegates of the South Korean Revolutionary Party for Reunification who congratulated our Congress and, through them, to the South Korean Revolutionary Party for Reunification and extend warm encouragement to the South Korean revolutionaries and patriotic people who are fighting valiantly for freedom, liberation and the unification of the fatherland, not yielding to the fascist repression by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges. **(Prolonged thunderous applause.)**

I also express thanks to the congratulatory group of Koreans in Japan which attended our Congress and, through it, to the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan, and convey greetings to the 600,000 compatriots in Japan who are fighting valiantly for the national rights and the unification of the fatherland. **(Thunderous applause.)**

Comrades!

After the Congress, comrades delegates will return to their posts and enter upon a new struggle for carrying out the resolutions of the Congress. You who represented all our Party members, and workers, peasants and working intellectuals at this Congress, bear a particularly heavy responsibility in the struggle for fulfilling the resolutions of the Congress.

I firmly believe that you comrades will in the future, too, as in the past, staunchly defend and carry through to the last the lines and policies of the Party, firmly arm the Party members and working people with the unitary ideology of the Party and organize and mobilize them, thereby making an active contribution to pushing ahead with the revolutionary struggle and constructive work. **(Prolonged thunderous applause.)**

All should advance energetically, rallied close around the Central Committee of the Party, holding aloft the revolutionary banner of the *Juche* idea of our Party, the banner of Marxism-Leninism, and thereby accelerate the nation-wide victory of the revolution and win the complete victory of socialism. **(Prolonged thunderous applause.)**

Wishing the attendants of the Congress and our entire Party members and working people great success in their future work for carrying out the resolutions of the Congress, I declare the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea closed. **(All rise and break into thunderous applause and shout "Long live the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung!" for a long while.)**

Congress of Great Victory in Industrialization, Congress of an Overall Victory of the Juche Idea

THE HISTORIC FIFTH CONGRESS OF THE WORKERS' PARTY OF KOREA HELD

The glorious Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, the General Staff in the Korean revolution and organizer and inspirer of all the victories of our people, was held at the Mansudae Assembly Hall in Pyongyang from November 2nd to 13th under the guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of our Party and the 40 million Korean people.

The Congress carried on its work amid the fervent congratulations and expectation of our Party members and the entire working people who were seething with a high degree of political enthusiasm and labour feats on all the fronts of socialist construction and warm felicitations from the fighting revolutionaries and people in South Korea, a land of darkness, and all our compatriots abroad including 600,000 Korean nationals in Japan and in the limelight of attention of the revolutionary people the world over.

A portrait of the respected and beloved Leader of our people Comrade Kim Il Sung, a great Marxist-Leninist, the founder and Leader of our Party and one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist and working-class movements, who always leads our Party and our revolution along one road of brilliant victory, was placed respectfully on the platform of the Congress against the background of a red flag bearing a shining emblem of our Party.

Hung on the background of the platform was a picture of the soaring peaks of Mt. Paekdu-san, the sacred mountain of revolution symbolizing the glorious revolutionary traditions of our Party established by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, in the flames of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

Also put on it were large letters reading: "Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea" and "Workers of the Whole World, Unite!"

The Congress was attended by 1,734 delegates with vote, 137 delegates with voice elected at the Party conference of each province (or city under direct jurisdiction) and by observers—functionaries of the Party, state and economic organs and the working people's organizations, servicemen of the People's Army and men of science, education, public health and literature and art.

At the first-day sitting of the Congress on November 2 Comrade **KIM IL SUNG**, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, peerless patriot, national hero, ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander and founder and Leader of our Party, who mounted on the platform amid thunderous applause and stormy cheers "Long live the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung!" "Long live the Workers' Party of Korea!" made the opening address declaring open the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, a historic Congress of victors.

At the session of that day the Congress unanimously elected its Presidium, Secretariat, Editorial Committee and Credentials Committee respectively.

Then the Congress approved its agenda:

1. Review of the Work of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea;
2. Review of the Work of the Central Auditing Commission of the Workers' Party of Korea;
3. On the Six-Year (1971-1976) Plan for the Development of the National Economy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea;
4. Elections of the Central Leading Organs of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Comrade **KIM IL SUNG**, the founder and Leader of our Party and General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party, delivered a historic report on the work of the Central Committee of the Party.

The moment Comrade Kim Il Sung took the rostrum, the attendants of the Congress all rose and extended him thunderous applause and ovation that rocked the hall, shouting at the top of their voices "Long live the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung!" and "Long live the Workers' Party of Korea!"

The great Leader of the revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung started his report with a deep-going analysis and summing-up and scientific generalization of the great successes and experience attained by our Party in the struggle for the fulfilment of the resolutions adopted at the Fourth Congress and Conference of the Party.

In his report Comrade Kim Il Sung summed up the historic victory won by our Party and people through the heroic struggle and devoted efforts under the banner of Marxism-Leninism, the great revolu-

tionary banner of the *Juche* idea, in converting our country into a socialist industrial state with an independent modern industry and developed agriculture and a flourishing socialist national culture and impregnable all-people defence system, the firm establishment of the unitary ideological system of *Juche* within the whole Party through ceaseless struggles against the internal and external enemies and the indestructible unity and cohesion of Party ranks attained on this basis and the all-round establishment of the socialist system of economic management. And he said that with their further revolutionary advance the South Korean people had dealt heavy blows at U.S. imperialist colonial rule and our people had made an epochal progress in the struggle to unify the fatherland and attain the nation-wide victory of the revolution and summed up the brilliant activities and exploits of our Party which has actively contributed to the acceleration of the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. imperialist struggle and the world revolution, standing in the van of the international revolutionary movement.

In his report Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution, opened up a brilliant road and prospect for stepping up more vigorously the onward movement of our people for a fresh, greater victory of our revolution and socialism and communism.

Advancing the militant programme of the Six-Year Plan, a new grand prospective plan to make a great progress in the struggle for further consolidating and developing our socialist system and attaining the complete victory of socialism, Comrade Kim Il Sung clearly set tasks to be carried out in the fields of the economy, culture, ideology, national defence and the people's life. He also indicated the clear-cut ways and lines of the struggle for a new powerful advance of the revolutionary movement of the South Korean people who are fighting together with the people in the northern half of the country for the unification of the fatherland and clearly elucidated the firm stand and strategy of struggle of our Party to develop the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. imperialist struggle in Asia and the world as a whole onto a new stage and further accelerate the international revolutionary movement.

At the same time, Comrade Kim Il Sung put forward programmatic tasks to organizationally and ideologically consolidate and develop our Party, the militant General Staff in the Korean revolution, in conformity to the requirements of our revolution and construction which have entered into a new stage of their development and enhance its militancy and leading function further still.

The historic report made by the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is a pre-eminent Marxist-Leninist document which has codified his brilliant ideas and theories on revolution and construction and achievements attained and rich experience accumulated in the course of realizing them and a programmatic pointer in which is advanced a clear-cut goal of struggle to accelerate socialist construction in the northern half of the Republic and hasten the nation-wide victory of the revolution. And it is a classical document which makes a great contribution to the

development of the Marxist-Leninist theories and the movement of the world revolution; it serves as a powerful banner of inspiration which instills conviction in victory and courage into the revolutionary peoples of the world.

The hearts of the delegates to the Congress and the observers listening to the report of Comrade Kim Il Sung were beating with infinite pride and honour of having won proud victories in the period under review under his excellent leadership.

When the report was over, the attendants of the Congress who gained boundless strength and courage from the great report and were filled with the burning determination to unconditionally uphold and carry through the programmatic tasks set by him, all rose to their feet and raised the loud cheers "Long live the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung!" for a long while.

Many delegates took part in the discussion throughout the sessions of the Congress.

All speakers fully supported the report on the work of the Party Central Committee and emphasized that the great victories and achievements our Party had attained in politics, economy, national defence, culture and all other fields during the period under review were attributable entirely to the thorough materialization of the great revolutionary idea, the *Juche* idea, of the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people Comrade Kim Il Sung, the outstanding Marxist-Leninist and ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander and the revolutionary line of independence, self-sustenance and self-defence, its embodiment, and were the brilliant result of his sagacious leadership.

In their speeches they touched on concrete tasks to be carried in all branches of the national economy for the fulfilment of the militant programme put forward by Comrade Kim Il Sung and evinced a firm determination to gain a fresh, greater victory in all fields of revolution and construction.

At the November 3rd session of the Congress, Comrade Kim Guk Hun delivered the report on the work of the Central Auditing Commission of the Workers' Party of Korea, the second item on the agenda.

At the November 9th session, Comrade Kim Il, First Vice-Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, made the report on the Six-Year (1971-1976) Plan for the Development of the National Economy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the third item on the agenda.

The report made in accordance with the programmatic guideline elucidated by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung at his report at the Congress was warmly welcomed by the entire attendants of the Congress.

At the Congress congratulatory speeches were delivered by Comrade Li Jong Hyok, head of the delegation of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification and Comrade Choe Yong Gun, head of the congratulatory group of Koreans in Japan.

And Mr. Kang Ryang Uk, Chairman of the Central Committee of the North Korean Democratic Party, and Mr. Pak Sin Dok, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Religious Chongu Party, made congratulatory



The platform of the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea

tulatory speeches.

A great number of letters and telegrams of greetings to the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, to the Central Committee of the Party and the Congress from Communist and Workers' Parties of various countries, ruling parties of the new-born independent countries and revolutionary organizations, "Institute of Comrade Kim Il Sung's Works," international organizations, democratic organizations, friendship organizations, the press circles, democratic personages and other organs and organizations in various countries were read out at the sessions of the Congress amid an enthusiastic welcome of the entire attendants of the Congress.

Upon the initiative of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG, the Congress sent congratulatory telegrams in its name to the Party members, workers, technicians and office employees of the Chollima Laureate Guards Komdok Mine and their families who had performed with credit the tasks given by the Party and to all the factories and enterprises which fulfilled or overfulfilled the

yearly plan before the Party Congress and the working people who finely built new local industry factories. And the Congress sent in its name a congratulatory telegram to the entire officers and soldiers of the Korean People's Army and People's Garrison and security personnel upon the initiative of Comrade KIM IL SUNG.

During the sessions of the Congress congratulatory groups of the Korean Young Pioneers, Red Young Guards, the Korean People's Army, Red Worker-Peasant Militiamen, women, workers, youth and students and agricultural working people and the congratulatory group of men of science, literature and art read their congratulatory messages respectively at the Congress hall.

The great Leader of revolution Comrade KIM IL SUNG made an important concluding speech at the afternoon session on November 12.

The entire delegates to the Congress and observers heard with all attention the important concluding speech of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung to take it, along with his report made



The meeting hall of the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea



at the Congress, as a guide to our revolutionary struggle and constructive work. When he finished the concluding speech, the attendants of the Congress all rose and loudly applauded for a long while.

Then the Congress adopted with unanimous approval a resolution on the review of the work of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the first item on the agenda, and a resolution on the Six-Year (1971-1976) Plan for the Development of the National Economy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the third item on the agenda.

At the last-day session of the Congress on November 13 Comrade Kim Yong Ju, delegate from the Pyongyang City Party organization, laid before the Congress a proposal of the Party Central Committee to partially amend and supplement the rules of the Workers' Party of Korea in conformity with the new circumstances. The delegates to the Congress unanimously approved this proposal of the Party Central Committee.

Then the Congress passed with unanimity a decision on approving the proposal to partially amend and supplement some articles of the present rules of the Workers' Party of Korea to suit the new circumstances and on adopting as the rules of the Workers' Party of Korea the draft of the revised rules of the Party submitted to the Congress.

Next, elections to the central leading organs of the Party took place at the Congress. The elections were held by secret ballot.

When the elections were over, the result of the election of the members of the Party Central Committee was announced at first.

When it was announced that the entire delegates had unanimously voted, with sentiments of loyalty, for Comrade KIM IL SUNG, the founder of our

Party, peerless patriot, national hero, ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander, one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist and working-class movements and the great Leader of our Party and the 40 million Korean people, the attendants of the Congress all rose and broke into stormy applause and cheers that rocked the hall, loudly shouting all at once "Long live the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung!"

Then it was announced at the session that all the candidates for members of the Party Central Committee had been elected Members of the Party Central Committee with unanimous vote, that the candidates for alternate members of the Party Central Committee had all been elected Alternate Members of the Party Central Committee with unanimous vote, and that the candidates for members of the Central Auditing Commission of the Party had been unanimously elected Members of the Central Auditing Commission of the Party.

The result of the First Plenum of the Fifth Central Committee of the Party was announced at the Congress, stirring up great emotion and excitement among all its attendants.

When it was declared that **Comrade KIM IL SUNG, the founder of our Party, peerless patriot, national hero, ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander, one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist and working-class movements and the great Leader of our Party and the 40 million Korean people, had been elected General Secretary of the Party Central Committee, the entire delegates to the Congress and the observers all rose and loudly shouted "Long live the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung!"** with overwhelming joy and emotion. A basket of flowers carrying the infinite loyalty of the entire Party members and people was presented to the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in an atmosphere of infinite emotion and excitement of all the delegates to the Congress and the observers.

Then the result of the elections of the Members and Alternate Members of the Political Committee of the Party Central Committee was made public.

And the result of the election of the Secretaries of the Party Central Committee and the organization of the Secretariat was announced.

The great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG, General Secretary of the Party Central Committee, made a closing address.

The closing address of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, summing up the work of the Congress and calling the whole Party and the entire people to a new struggle was interrupted frequently by resounding applause. The closing address gave a greater confidence in victory and pride to the entire attendants of the Congress and brought them to further cement their readiness and determination to brilliantly fulfill without fail the programmatic tasks set forth at the Congress.

When the closing address was over, the entire attendants of the Congress rose again all at once and sent up stormy applause and rousing cheers, shouting

"Long live the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung!"
"Long live the Workers' Party of Korea!"

The Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea added a brilliant achievement to the history of our Party and our revolution.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"The Fifth Congress of our Party may be called the congress of the great victory in industrialization, the congress of an overall victory of the Juche idea in the history of our Party and our country."

The Congress proudly declared that our country under the excellent guidance of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had been turned into a socialist industrial state through the energetic implementation of the line of industrialization set forth by him, thus attaining another high eminence in the construction of a new socialist country.

The Congress unanimously confirmed that the great *Juche* idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, had become the unshakable leading idea of our Party. And it clearly proved the justness and vitality of the revolutionary line of independence, self-sustenance and self-defence and showed an overall victory of the *Juche* idea in all domains of revolution and construction.

The Congress demonstrated that the entire Party was run through with the Marxist-Leninist idea, the *Juche* idea, of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and that the unity and cohesion of Party ranks had been further strengthened on a new basis and the entire people rallied rock-firm as never before around the Party.

The Congress provided a firm guarantee for our Party in steadfastly leading the Korean revolution to victory and making a greater contribution to the world revolution under the guidance of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, by defining new fighting tasks of our Party, upholding the historic report on the work of the Party Central Committee delivered by the Leader.

By electing again as General Secretary of the Central Committee of our Party Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, who has devoted his all for the freedom and happiness of the Korean people and for the triumph of the cause of socialism and communism in our country and led our nation to the prosperity and happiness of today, the Congress also emphatically showed the infinite adoration of and trust in the Leader of the entire Party members and Korean people and unshakable will of our Party to fight to the end for the victory of the cause of socialism and communism under his leadership. Our Party founded and led by Comrade Kim Il Sung will shine forever as the Party of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the militant and revolutionary Party which takes his great *Juche* idea as the guide.

Ever-victorious and invincible is the cause of the Workers' Party of Korea which struggles and advances under the wise guidance of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, united rock-firm around him, holding aloft the banner of his immortal revolutionary idea, the *Juche* idea.

We Will Advance Holding Aloft Revolutionary Banner of the Juche Idea

MAMMOTH MASS RALLY AND DEMONSTRATION HELD IN PYONGYANG IN CELEBRATION OF THE FIFTH CONGRESS OF THE WORKERS' PARTY OF KOREA

On November 15, under the grandiose circumstances in which the whole country is seething with revolutionary ardor and new fighting will, boundlessly inspired by the militant programme put forth by the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung at the historical Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, a mammoth mass rally and demonstration were held in Pyongyang, the capital of the revolution, in celebration of the Fifth Congress of the W.P.K. in the presence of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of our Party and the 40 million Korean people.

Kim Il Sung Square, the meeting place, and the streets leading to it were packed with hundreds of thousands of people, who were filled with great honour, happiness and high pride in the cause of revolution carried on under the guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader. On the faces of these victors who scaled another eminence in building a new, prosperous socialist country was read a fiery determination to fight more vigorously along one road to fresh victory charted by the Leader.

Respectfully placed in front of the platform of the meeting place was a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of our Party and the 40 million Korean people, outstanding Marxist-Leninist and ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander, who leads our revolution unswervingly along one road of victory.

Floating high in the azure sky were big balloons carrying various slogans: "Long live Comrade Kim Il Sung!" "Long live the Workers' Party of Korea!" "Let us thoroughly arm ourselves with the revolutionary ideas of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung!" "Warm congratulations to the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea!" and there was seen also a balloon with a red banner bearing the emblem of our Party.

The meeting place was decorated with slogans and huge posters manifesting the steel-like political and ideological unity of the whole Party and people rallied rock-firm around Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, on the basis of the unitary ideological system of the Party; showing the rock-firm deter-

mination and militant spirit of our people to drive the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the sworn enemy, out of South Korea and achieve the independent unification of the fatherland as early as possible; and depicting the revolutionary people of the world closely united in mutilating U.S. imperialism in all parts of the globe.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, outstanding Marxist-Leninist, founder and Leader of our Party and General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party, mounted the platform amid the resounding welcome music.

The bright golden sunrays spread like a fan over the square covered with flowers and thunderous cheers "Long live the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung!" "Long live the Workers' Party of Korea!" shook the earth. Soon tens of thousands of balloons soared high into the sky.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung waved his hand in response to the enthusiastic cheers of the crowd. Sending up cheers of *manse* and waving flowers above their heads, they accorded the warm welcome and highest glory to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of our Party and the 40 million Korean people, peerless patriot, national hero, ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander and one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist and working-class movements, who has confidently led our revolution only along the one road of victory, taking upon himself the destiny of the fatherland and the nation and personally pulling through all storms for over 40 years since he embarked upon the road of revolution in his early age.

The mass rally opened with the playing of the Patriotic Song and was addressed by Comrade Kim Il, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and First Vice-Premier of the Cabinet.

The speaker, entrusted by the Party Central Committee, extended warm congratulations to all the Party members and working people of our country, who are vigorously marching toward a new victory,



The rostrum of the Pyongyang city mass rally held in celebration of the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, in the presence of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung

upholding the resolutions of the Party Congress and then, sent fervent encouragement and fraternal greetings to the revolutionaries and patriotic people in South Korea who are fighting valiantly against U.S. imperialism and its stooges; and to all the Korean citizens abroad including our compatriots in Japan who are waging a staunch struggle for the democratic, national rights and the prosperity of the fatherland. He pointed out that the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea is an epoch-making event marking a new milestone in the development of our Party and our revolution.

The speaker said that the Congress of the Party demonstrated the invincible militant power of our Party firmly rallied with one idea and will around the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and the unshakable political and ideological unity of the Party and the people and also vividly exhibited the tremendous victories and achievements made by our Party and people in the revolutionary struggle and constructive work under the wise guidance of the Leader. Stressing that all the victories and achievements are a shining fruition of the great revolutionary ideas of the outstanding Leader of the revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung and of his wise leadership, the speaker extended the highest honour and thanks to the Leader.

He said that the historic report made by the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung at the Congress is an outstanding Marxist-Leninist document which crystallizes his brilliant ideas and theories on revolution and construction and the achievements and rich experience gained through their embodiment and is a programmatic guide-line which sets forth a clear-cut target of struggle for accelerating socialist construction in the northern half of the Republic and bring-

ing earlier the nation-wide victory of the revolution. The speaker quoted the following instruction in which Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth a new direction and target of struggle.

"We must develop the productive forces continuously by carrying the technical revolution onto a higher stage, bring about a further development and efflorescence of socialist national culture by speeding up cultural construction, and vigorously push ahead with the revolutionization and working-classization of the whole society by giving priority to the ideological revolution."

The task set by the Leader, the speaker pointed out, is a fighting programme for the acceleration of the complete victory of socialism and the nation-wide victory of our revolution, and to carry out the new militant task the entire working people should continue to struggle more dynamically in a strained and mobilized posture.

The entire Party members and working people must firmly arm themselves with the great revolutionary thought, the *Juche* idea, of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the outstanding Leader of the revolution, and carry through the teachings of the Leader and the Party policies to the end unconditionally, step up the revolutionization and working-classization of the whole society by powerfully unfolding the ideological revolution and must continue to dash forward dynamically at the "Kangson speed", a new Chollima speed, in order to fulfil the Six-Year Plan ahead of schedule. He went on: In order to carry out successfully the tasks of the technical revolution set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung at the Fifth Congress of the Party we should unroll the technical innovation movement extensively to free the working people from hard and labour-consuming work and



build up the defence power of the country more firmly while vigorously pushing ahead with the socialist economic construction.

The entire people should render active support and encouragement to the brothers in South Korea in their anti-U.S. imperialist, national-salvation struggle and make every possible effort to increase the international solidarity with the revolutionary peoples

of all countries and to develop the world revolution, holding aloft the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, and of anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. imperialist struggle.

The speaker stressed: Our Party and people will, in the future, too, as in the past, continue to fight staunchly against U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism and for the victory of the cause of peace, democracy, national independence, socialism and communism in unity with the peoples of the socialist countries, in unity with the international working class, in unity with the people of Asia, Africa and Latin America and in unity with all the peace-loving peoples of the world.

He concluded his speech with the following slogans: "Long live Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of our Party and the 40 million Korean people!" "Long live the Workers' Party of Korea, the ever-victorious Marxist-Leninist Party!"

The firing of a salute of hundreds of guns was followed by a grand 300,000-strong demonstration of working people, youth and students, Red Worker-Peasant Militiamen and Red Young Guardsmen.

At the head of the columns were girls who, beating drums, marched carrying a giant basket of flowers in congratulation of the Fifth Congress of our Party. They were followed by thousands of paraders each carrying a Party's banner. Amid the pageant was seen a statue of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the founder of our Party and the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, indicating the bright road to communism with his hand. Then, flying the flag bearing a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung the members of the Red Young Guards and Worker-Peasant Militia marched ahead carrying slogans, "Long live

The Pyongyang city mass rally held in celebration of the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea



Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the Korean people!" "Long live the Workers' Party of Korea!" "Let us defend with our lives the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung!" The other paraders followed after them carrying a slogan reading "Long live the great revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung!" and a big panel with the inscription "*Juche*".

Overwhelmed with emotion, the cheering crowd extended the highest glory and thanks to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution who has led our people to one road of victory and prosperity, and evinced their unshakable determination to go through fire and water whenever called by the Leader and to defend him with their lives.

Demonstrators with guns on their shoulders paraded to the accompaniment of the Guerilla March. There was seen amid their ranks a model of the "Monument to the Victory in the Pochonbo Battle" symbolizing the great victory of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, and some of them were dancing around the model flying red flags. Then came the columns of the Chollima riders with rifles on their shoulders, who marched with the float imitative of the Chollima statue in the forefront and with the float bearing letters reading "Independent economy" "Long live our socialist industrial country!"

Really, the great *Juche* idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung turned our country into a socialist industrial state which is independent in politics, self-sustaining in economy, self-defensive in national defence and has a brilliant national culture. Only under the wise leadership of the Leader could our people smash the subversive manoeuvrings of internal and external enemies, pull through difficulties and obstacles and achieve such a great victory and success as it is today.

Red Young Guardsmen, Worker-Peasant Militiamen, youth and students and working people marched dancing in high spirit with the various floats bearing slogans, "Let us thoroughly implement the resolution of the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea!" and with the panels of diagram of the Six-Year Plan. On the faces of paraders was read the firm determination to carry out successfully the militant programme set forth by the Leader and to remain loyal to him. The paraders marching with fixed bayonets showed the great power of our armed people, who are fully prepared to beat the U.S. imperialist aggressors with one blow whenever they attack us.

Then passed demonstrators carrying slogans "Let us

drive out the U.S. imperialists and unify the country!", "Let us intensify the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. imperialist struggle!" and floats depicting the South Korean people in their anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle and the revolutionary peoples of the world mutilating U.S. imperialism in their anti-U.S. joint struggle. They showed the firm determination of our Party and people to accomplish the South Korean revolution, achieve the unification of the country and the nation-wide victory of revolution and contribute to accelerating world revolution in unity with the peoples of the socialist countries and with the revolutionary peoples of the world, fighting against U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism.

When the last column of demonstrators approached the rostrum with a model of the flower hill, over which soared a big balloon with an inscription "Dear Leader, may you live a long life in good health!", workers, peasants, office employees, students and servicemen rushed out from the pageant towards the rostrum and presented Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, with a basket of flowers conveying the feeling of sincerity of our people.

The Workers' Party of Korea founded and led by the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung will shine forever as the Party of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the glorious Party which will strive to materialize his great revolutionary idea, *Juche* idea, in this land.

The mass rally and demonstration eloquently demonstrated the invincible unity and solidarity of our Party and people rallied rock-firm around the great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung, the founder and Leader of our Party, and the overall victory of the *Juche* idea of our Party, and showed to the whole world the great might of our country which has been turned into a socialist industrial state, into an impregnable self-defensive country and into a revolutionary country where science, technology and socialist national culture based on *Juche* are in full bloom.

It also clearly displayed the unshakable determination and revolutionary will of our people to thoroughly arm themselves with the revolutionary ideas of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and achieve the complete victory of socialism and bring earlier the nation-wide victory of our revolution by carrying out successfully the militant programme put forth by the Leader at the Fifth Congress of the Party, vigorously advancing ahead holding aloft the revolutionary banner of the *Juche* idea of our Party, the banner of Marxism-Leninism, firmly rallied around him.

Great Revolutionary Programme for the Nation-wide Victory of Our Revolution and a New Victory of the Cause of Socialism and Communism

The Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, a great historic event in the development of our Party and our revolution and in the political life of our people, proceeds with its work in an atmosphere of surging militancy in which the whole country seethes with heightened revolutionary spirit and enthusiasm.

At the first-day session of the Congress the great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung, the founder and Leader of our Party, delivered a historic report on the work of the Party Central Committee, commanding public attention at home and abroad.

The historic report delivered by the great Leader on the lofty rostrum of the Congress amidst the stormy applause of the attendants threw our Party members and people in a tumult of unbounded emotion, joy and excitement, who gave their enthusiastic support and acclamation to the report with unbounded excitement.

On these meaningful days, our Party members and people, who had made a vigorous yet steadfast advance, getting over storms and stress under the banner of the glorious Party led by the great Leader, were filled with fresh confidence in the justness of their cause and with high pride in and self-respect for the great revolutionary achievements made by our Party. Their hearts overflowed with the feelings of infinite adoration and trust in the outstanding and sagacious Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who always leads our Party and people to victory and glory.

In his report to the Congress the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung summed up in a masterly way the historic struggle of our Party and people for carrying into effect the programmatic tasks set forth at the Fourth Party Congress and the Party Conference, and the great successes scored by them in the struggle, and put forward the militant tasks for further acceleration of socialist construction and nation-wide victory of the Korean revolution.

In the report were proudly reviewed brilliant victories and achievements—the historic victory of the conversion of our country into a socialist industrial

state which has an up-to-date independent industry, the developed agriculture, a resplendent socialist national culture and an impregnable all-people defence system—the victory our Party and people, holding aloft the great revolutionary banner of the *Juche* idea, the banner of Marxism-Leninism, had won by their heroic struggle and devoted efforts under the distinguished guidance of the great Leader, and the firm establishment of the unitary *Juche* ideological system within the whole Party and the attainment under that system of the immovable unity and cohesion of the Party ranks, which have been achieved in the incessant struggle against the enemies at home and abroad.

Splendidly summed up in the report were the great success, the epochal advance made in the course of the struggle to accomplish the cause of the South Korean revolution and national unification under the rays shed by the great *Juche* idea of the Leader and brilliant activities and feats performed by our Party that has actively contributed to the acceleration of the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. imperialist struggle and the world revolution, standing in the van of the international revolutionary movement.

The historic report is precisely a summation of the resplendent historic victory resultant of the splendid embodiment in our land of the Leader's great *Juche* idea, the great Marxism-Leninism of our times, which has brought about such an epochal change as we see today; it is a record of proud victories we have won by stepping up the socialist construction of the country and the general Korean revolution and by vigorously pushing ahead with the great onward movement of our age for national liberation and independence, democracy and socialism. It is a solemn paean to the great *Juche* era which the great Leader has personally opened up in our country and is leading, a new historical era in which the *Juche* idea is triumphing in an all-round way.

In his report Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution and an outstanding Marxist-

Leninist, opened up a bright road, the shining prospect for a new greater victory in our revolution and for further acceleration of the vigorous onward movement of our people toward socialism and communism.

In the report were also clearly indicated the definite course and line of struggle for a new, vigorous advance in the revolutionary movement of the South Korean people, who have been fighting hand in hand with the people in the northern half of the Republic on the one road of national unification. The report explicitly reflects our Party's unshakable stand and its strategy of struggle for the fresh development of the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. imperialist struggle in Asia and the world at large and the further promotion of the international revolutionary movement.

The report, which scientifically analyzes and generalizes, with brilliant penetration and profound theory, the splendid revolutionary achievements and rich fighting experiences gained by our Party and people and brightly illumines the path leading to the complete victory of socialism and the nation-wide victory of the revolution and the highway to communism, is, indeed, an unquenchable revolutionary beacon fire and a great banner of struggle that rouses our Party and people to a new great battle and feat.

The report represents a great revolutionary programme, an immortal encyclopaedic Marxist-Leninist classic that will shine for ever in history. It gives correct theoretical and practical answers to the questions of principle which are newly raised by our era, a great era of struggle in which all the exploited and oppressed peoples on the globe have come out in the liberation struggle and revolutionary struggle, the grand historical era in which imperialism is going to ruin and socialism and communism are triumphing on a world-wide scale, to the questions of principle which are raised by the development of the revolution today and whose solution is urgent for socialist and communist construction, and systematizes and crystallizes in an all-round way the immortal revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung and his pre-eminent theories and lines the greatness of which has been confirmed in the practices of our revolution and the world revolution.

The report, which is pervaded with the radiant rays of the great *Juche* idea, brilliant superb revolutionary theories and strategy and tactics of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who has made a world-historic contribution to the development of Marxism-Leninism and which is replete with unbounded fidelity to the revolutionary cause of the working class, with the indomitable communist revolutionary spirit and with the staunch uncompromising spirit of fighting against imperialism and class enemy, gives a powerful all-conquering ideological and theoretical weapon to our Party and people, and will vigorously rouse and encourage them to the grandiose struggle for a fresh victory of the revolutionary cause. It will also further strengthen the revolutionary confidence, self-respect and national pride of the South Korean revolutionaries and people and

our overseas compatriots who have risen for the sacred cause of freedom, liberation and the unification of the country, and will greatly inspire them to the performance of new exploits.

The report which gives a new original elucidation of the path before the times and the revolution, on the basis of the brilliant, profound ideology and theories, and makes a scientific exposition of the way to the victory of the historical cause of the working class, will make a valuable contribution to the enrichment of the treasure-house of Marxism-Leninism, and will give a great inspiration to the peoples fighting for national liberation and independence, for victory of the cause of democracy, socialism and communism.

As the great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung pointed out in his historic report, the nine years following the Fourth Congress of our Party has been a proud period in which revolutionary events of great historic significance took place in our people's onward movement toward socialism and communism.

It was the most glorious period in which our Party and people under the pre-eminent, seasoned guidance of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung brought about fresh upsurge and made a giant stride forward on all fronts of socialist construction, boldly hewing the untrodden path toward socialism and communism after the establishment of the socialist system, and thus ushered in a new era of great national prosperity and added resplendent lustre to our country, by converting it from a country which was trodden under foot by others and suffered eclipse in the past into the "Chollima Korea" and a "model country of socialism" which all peoples of the world now envy.

In his report the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung declared as follows:

"The greatest achievement made in socialist construction during the period under review is that our country has been converted into a socialist industrial state as a result of the splendid fulfilment of the historic task of socialist industrialization."

The conversion of our country into a socialist industrial state represents a great event of epochal significance in the building of a developed, rich and strong socialist state and the acceleration of socialist and communist construction, a proud event that will shine bright in the long history of our nation.

The course of our struggle for the fulfilment of the Seven-Year Plan and for socialist industrialization was not smooth; it had no small number of difficulties and bottlenecks to surmount.

But neither shortage in fund, raw and other materials and technical force, which we suffered at every step, nor the nefarious obstructive manoeuvres of the internal and external enemies could ever bring us to a halt in our onward movement, for we advanced with redoubled courage paving a new way to industrialization.

As the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung mentioned, our Party and people fought on vigorously, solving on their own, under the revolutionary banner of self-reliance, all problems arising in the building of a modern industry and in the technical reconstruc-

tion of the national economy, and thereby creditably implemented, in the short period of 14 years, the difficult task of industrialization which ordinarily took capitalist countries a full century or even a few centuries.

We take legitimate pride in all that we have created in the course of industrialization—the powerful machine-building industry which turns out large-sized and precision machines and modern aggregate plants, the fully-equipped mighty heavy industry which has an independent metal industry well provided with all production processes ranging from iron production to second-stage metal-processing, the modern light industry capable of meeting with its own products the demand of the working people for consumer goods ranging from textile to articles for cultural use, and the developed agriculture which has a complete system of irrigation and employs electricity, machinery and chemicals in farming.

In the report the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said that the industrial output of our country grew at the high rate of 19.1 per cent on an annual average over the whole period of industrialization, though attended with difficulties, and that our country has now reached the level of the developed, industrial countries in per capita output of major industrial products and surpassed them in some of them.

Following the wise lines indicated by the great Leader, our people wrote a new history of industrialization and put an end to the age-old economic and technical backwardness of the country once and for all and have thus occupied the legitimate place in the ranks of the advanced nations of the world and have gained firm assets for fully guaranteeing the political independence of their country in any adversity and attaining national unification and its everlasting prosperity. And the pride of our people knows no bounds and so does their self-respect.

Thanks to the new original T'aean work system, the new system of guidance of agriculture and the system of unified and detailed planning which were all initiated by the great Leader, the system of socialist economic management was established in an all-round way and science and education, literature and art have been blooming and developing from day to day.

Reviewing in his report the Party's struggle waged during the period under review to build up the solid revolutionary ranks and consolidate the politico-ideological unity of the entire people, the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung convincingly proved the justness of the Party's policy in that regard and its tremendous vitality.

The policy of combining the class struggle with the work of cementing the unity and cohesion of the masses of the people, the principle of incessantly enhancing the leading role of the working class and educating in its pattern the peasantry and intellectuals, the principle of boldly trusting any people who want to follow our Party and positively educating and remoulding them even though their origin, environment and social and political backgrounds are complex, and the policy of linking the ideological

education with the practical activities and turning the struggle for revolutionization into the work of the masses themselves—these Party's unique principles and policies laid down by the Leader provide, as shown by the practical experience, an unshakable guarantee for the acceleration of revolutionization and *working-classization* of the whole society and for the consolidation of the politico-ideological unity of the entire people.

As a result of the successful implementation of this policy of the Party, the traits of waging a devoted struggle for the Party and the Leader, for the collective and society, have been brought into full play among the working people today, and the whole society has been completely turned into a big Red socialist family that has attained close unity, ideological and political.

Resting on the unflinching politico-ideological unity of the masses of the people who are rallied around the Leader and on the powerful independent national economy, our all-people and all-nation defence system has become all the more impregnable.

Our People's Army has grown into a one-beats-a-hundred cadre army armed firmly with the great revolutionary ideas of the Leader, into the invincible revolutionary armed forces fully equipped with powerful means for attack and defence, the entire people have been placed under arms and all parts of the country been fortified. And there have been firmly built the bases of an independent national-defence industry strong enough to meet the material demand of war no matter what complex situation may be created by the aggressive moves of the U.S. imperialists.

As the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung pointed out in his report, the most precious achievement obtained in the Party building during the period under review is that the unitary system of *Juche* ideology has been more thoroughly established within the Party and, on this basis, the complete unity and cohesion achieved in the whole Party.

The unity of our Party today is the great unity of the whole Party which is pervaded throughout with the single idea, the revolutionary thought of the Leader, and which has attained the iron-strong unity of thought and will with the Leader as the sole centre; the indestructible invincible unity that has been defended and solidified through the acute struggle against imperialism and reaction, against the bourgeoisie and revisionists and against all hues of opportunism; and the most vital and solid unity that has withstood the trials of history.

The unshakable unity and cohesion of the whole Party based on the Marxist-Leninist *Juche* idea, the great revolutionary idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the founder and Leader of our Party, are the priceless and irreplaceable gains of our Party and people.

In the report the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"The establishment of *Juche* in ideology is a great victory in the realm of the ideological revolution that has freed our people from the shackles of obsolete ideas detrimental to their consciousness of national independence."

Flunkeyism towards big powers, national nihilism

and dogmatism—the cursed ideological trends that reduce the nation to ruin and make mess of the revolution and construction—have now been overcome in this land, where the great *Juche* idea is prevailing all over and everyone is filled with the independent national spirit and self-respect. This is the most worthwhile and glorious event our people have ever witnessed in their long history.

Today our Party has developed into a Party whose entire members learn and study, into an invincible militant Party which is equipped firmly with the great Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method and which always relies on the masses and is in close unity with them and into a seasoned General Staff in the revolution whose ranks have grown stronger than ever before organizationally and ideologically and whose leading function has been further enhanced.

The great victory and achievement our Party and people have gained during the period under review in the socialist construction of the country and in the strengthening and development of the Party following the path illumined by the Fourth Party Congress and the Party Conference, lend a strong confirmation to the correctness and great vitality of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's brilliant ideas, theories and policies that show the new original way to socialism and communism after the establishment of the socialist system, and glaringly prove his distinguished theoretical and practical contribution to the overall development and perfection of the scientific theory of communism and to the accomplishment of the historic cause of socialism and communism.

In his report to the Party Congress, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the brilliant Leader of revolution and an outstanding Marxist-Leninist, has unfolded before the whole Party and the entire people a great fighting programme for further consolidating and developing our socialist system and accelerating the complete victory of socialism, on the basis of the victories and achievements scored in the revolution and construction in the past period.

This fighting programme is a historic programme for bringing into full bloom the great *Juche* idea of the Leader in this land and converting our socialist fatherland into an independent, self-sustaining and self-defensive country, more developed, rich, powerful and invincible, and is a militant programme for bringing about a new epoch-making turn in the onward movement of our people toward socialism and communism.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth the policy of occupying the material and ideological fortresses of communism for the complete victory of socialism and elucidated the militant tasks facing the fields of economy, culture, ideology, national defence and people's living.

Putting forward the programmatic tasks of the Six-Year Plan, a new prospective plan in the field of socialist economic construction, the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"The basic task of the Six-Year Plan in the field of socialist economic construction is to further cement the material and technical foundations of so-

cialism and free the working people from arduous labour in all fields of the national economy, by consolidating and carrying forward the successes gained in industrialization and advancing the technical revolution onto a new, higher plane."

The prospective Six-Year Plan for economic construction advanced by the Leader indicates the clear-cut way of building our industry, on the basis of the successes gained in industrialization, into an independent modern industry whose inner-structure is further perfected, which develops fully relying on domestic raw materials and whose character of *Juche* is firmly ensured, and of giving full play to its might. It also indicates the correct way of making constant technical progress in all fields of the national economy to more rapidly develop the productive forces of the country as a whole, free all the working people from arduous labour and improve their living all alike.

The Six-Year Plan advanced by the Leader unfolds brilliant prospects before our people.

During the period of the new prospective plan, our heavy industry branches will be further perfected and various ferrous metals be turned out satisfactorily and light metals produced on our own. The chemical industry will develop in a more diverse way, large-sized-machine production bases and electronic and automation industry bases will be expanded and reinforced and more large-sized vessels built. Light industry will develop rapidly and a fresh turn be brought about in the production of daily necessities. In agriculture, two-crop cultivation and non-paddy irrigation will be effected extensively and production be made highly intensive to boost the per-unit-area yield of crops. A new railway line connecting the east and west parts of the country will be built.

Setting forth the new magnificent plan of economic construction, the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in his report presented the three major tasks of the technical revolution for the materialization of the plan.

In his report the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"We should unfold an extensive technical innovation movement in industry and agriculture and all other branches of the national economy to narrow down the distinctions between heavy and light labour and between agricultural and industrial work to a considerable extent and free the women from the heavy burdens of household chores. These are precisely the three major tasks of the technical revolution we should fulfil in a few years ahead."

The three major tasks of the technical revolution put forth by the Leader represent a huge goal for the all-round technical progress of the national economy which has entered a new higher stage; they are the worthy tasks for equipping our industry and agriculture more firmly with the modern machine technique based on the latest achievements of science and extending the benefits of technical civilization even to home life on a full scale and the glorious tasks for obliterating at the earliest date the distinctions between heavy and light labour and between industrial and agricultural labour, the left-over

of the old society, and further expediting our advance towards the complete victory of socialism.

And this is associated with the boundlessly warm affection and profound solicitude for the people of the respected and beloved Leader who wishes to extricate our people, who are free from exploitation and oppression, from all sorts of arduous labour as early as possible and enable them to work more easily and joyously and live more bountifully and in a more cultured way.

The appearance of our industry and agriculture will change again beyond recognition when all kinds of arduous labour are removed and comprehensive mechanization, semi-automation and automation effected extensively along the bright road of the three major tasks of the technical revolution and along the road of balanced development of the people's livelihood charted by the respected and beloved Leader. All our cities and rural villages and all our families will become more affluent and more cultured when dwelling houses for hundreds of thousands of households are built every year, water and bus services are introduced and hospitals and children's wards set up even in out-of-the-way villages and women delivered from the heavy burdens of household work. This is of great significance in eliminating the distinctions of working conditions between the working class and peasants, the distinctions between the town and the countryside.

Our working class, co-op farmers and all the working people will devote all their wisdom and energies to bring earlier the hope-filled tomorrow, upholding the historic tasks of economic construction set forth by the Leader.

The great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in his report gave a new comprehensive exposition of the contents and original policy of socialist cultural construction, along with socialist economic construction, and advanced a clear task for its implementation.

The revolutionary policy put forth by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the policy of relentlessly fighting against the cultural infiltration by imperialism and of fighting in thorough opposition to the tendency of restorationism in the building of socialist national culture at present, is the most correct one newly elucidated by him and based on a scientific analysis of the aggressive policy of the imperialists, who regard the cultural infiltration as an important means of neo-colonialism, and of the anti-Marxist reactionary nature of restorationism and its harmfulness; it shows a truly Marxist-Leninist way of building a genuinely Party, popular and revolutionary socialist culture which can be greatly conducive to the revolution and construction and fit in with the requirements of the time and the class principles.

As was taught by the great Leader, under the present condition in which a fierce class struggle is going on in the ideological and cultural fields and cultural aggression by imperialism, especially by U.S. imperialism, is being stepped up, it is possible to build a socialist culture and develop it on a whole-some basis only through the thoroughgoing struggle against all the reactionary cultural tendencies.

In accordance with the revolutionary policy put

forth by the Leader, we should continue to direct the spearhead of cultural revolution against the cultural infiltration by the imperialists and wage a dynamic ideological struggle in the realm of cultural construction to strictly guard against the infiltration and manifestation of capitalist reactionary culture, however trivial, thoroughly overcome the trends of restorationism and develop on a wholesome basis all fields of socialist cultural construction—education, science, literature, arts, language, and physical culture. Thus we must train a large army of intellectuals exceeding one million in the near future, strengthen the press-circulation and radio-propaganda activities and cover our country with the telecasting network, raise the technical and cultural levels of the working people as a whole, further develop our *Juche* science and bring into full bloom the revolutionary culture and arts. And we should further develop our beautiful language and make all people prepare better for labour and national defence.

In his report the great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung, on the basis of a profound analysis of the transition period and the lawfulness of socialist and communist construction, systematized and formulated in an all-round way the scientific ideas and policies on the ideological revolution and the revolutionization and *working-classization* of the whole society, and put forward the historic task of further developing in depth the work of revolutionizing and *working-classizing* the whole society by pushing the ideological revolution ahead of other work.

In his report the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung pointed out:

"To realize the *working-classization* of the whole society while strenuously carrying on the revolutionization of all the working people by giving priority to the ideological revolution is a weighty task that must be fulfilled without fail in the period of transition from capitalism to socialism."

As was indicated by the respected and beloved Leader, only when we *working-classize* and revolutionize all the working people by giving precedence to the ideological revolution can we accomplish the historic tasks of the period of transition, build a classless society, completely triumphant socialist society and, further, successfully conquer the ideological fortress of communism.

In his report Comrade Kim Il Sung made a profound, comprehensive clarification of the scientific ways for the revolutionization and *working-classization* of the working people, the ways whose contents are the ideological education, the tempering through the revolutionary practice coupled with the ideological education, the revolutionary organizational life and the overall establishment of the socialist way of life.

The scientific policy and ways for revolutionization and *working-classization* of the whole society originally put forth by the Leader represent a living theory whose correctness has been confirmed and which has been enriched further through practice; they are a programmatic guide to be firmly adhered to in *working-classizing* the whole society and revolutionizing the entire working people and occupying the ideological fortress of communism.

Along the road indicated by the great Leader, we should intensify among the Party members and the working people education in the Party's policies, education in revolutionary traditions, communist education and education in socialist patriotism and conduct the education in combination with revolutionary practice, strengthen revolutionary organizational life, vigorously step up ideological struggle by means of criticism and educate and remould them actively through the ideological struggle.

The way of life left over from the old society should be completely removed from all domains and a new, socialist way of life established throughout. Beginning with revolutionizing themselves and their families, the cadres, the Party members and the entire working people should strive to gradually revolutionize the whole society.

In his report Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution and military strategist-genius, with a sharp analysis of and an insight into the obtaining situation, laid down the militant task of stepping up socialist construction to the greatest possible extent and of further reinforcing the defence capabilities of the country in parallel with it.

The great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung advanced the policy of pushing ahead with war preparations by the efforts of the whole Party and the entire people in face of the ever-intensified aggression and war provocation manoeuvres of U.S. imperialism, with particular emphasis laid on placing the entire people under arms on a fuller scale, of perfecting the art of war suited to the actual conditions of the country and speeding up the modernization of the People's Army on the basis of giving full play to its politico-ideological superiority and making it more firmly prepared politically and militarily to defeat any enemy superior in military technique. This policy is a pre-eminent policy which thoroughly embodies the great *Juche* idea and principle of self-defence in defence upbuilding, creatively develops the Marxist-Leninist theory on building revolutionary armed forces and correctly reflects the specific features and requirements of the modern warfare. It is a reliable guarantee for making the defence capabilities of the country invincible and beating off the enemy's attack taking the initiative under any circumstances.

We, upholding the correct line advanced by the Leader, should equip our People's Army politically and ideologically and in military technique and constantly perfect its combat preparations and keep it in an alert and mobilized posture at all times. At the same time, we should thoroughly implement the policy of arming the entire people and place all the people under arms, let all the people hate the enemy, U.S. imperialism, boundlessly and make them never be capitivated with a pacifistic mood and warphobia and make them fully ready for war.

In his report to the Party Congress Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, newly analyzed and summed up the obtaining situations in South Korea and the historical experience and lessons in the South Korean revolutionary movement, gave a profound, overall elucidation of the strategic and tactical lines on the South Korean revolution, and made clear the invariable

stand of our Party for national unification.

Reviewing and analyzing in an all-round way the historical course of the South Korean revolutionary movement which has made headway through the bitter trials, the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung expounded the valuable revolutionary lessons that the struggle for power cannot gain its end by peaceful means and the revolution will not be crowned with victory by ordinary mass struggle alone, and that for victory of the revolution it is necessary to have the leadership of a revolutionary party which rallies as one the revolutionary forces around it and get ready to counter the counter-revolutionary violence of the enemy with revolutionary violence while actively unfolding the mass struggle. They are priceless truth of revolution we should regard as reliable compass for the future development and ultimate victory of the revolutionary movement in South Korea which has followed a bloody road of struggle undergoing many heart-rending failures.

In his report the brilliant Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung analyzed the colonial and semi-feudal character of South Korean society, the class relations therein, and the class and national contradictions between U.S. imperialism and its stooges on the one side and the South Korean people on the other, and clarified in a scientific way the character and tasks of the South Korean revolution.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows in the report:

"The South Korean revolution is a national-liberation revolution against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and, at the same time, a people's democratic revolution against the stooges of U.S. imperialism—the landlords, comprador capitalists and reactionary bureaucrats—and their fascist rule. The basic task of this revolution is to drive the U.S. imperialist forces of aggression out of South Korea and eliminate their colonial domination and to overthrow the military fascist dictatorship and establish a progressive social system, thereby attaining the democratic development of South Korean society."

Touching on the need of strengthening the revolutionary forces before anything else for winning victory of the revolution in South Korea, the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung advanced the policy of solidly building up the main force of the revolution by cementing the Marxist-Leninist Party above all and rallying the workers and peasants, the basic masses of the revolution, closely around it and, at the same time, of forming the anti-U.S. imperialist united front for national salvation embracing all the patriotic socio-political forces and the masses of all strata and of further increasing and tempering the revolutionary forces through the active revolutionary struggle.

This policy advanced by the Leader is a pre-eminent strategic policy for organizing forces, which makes it possible to rally the broadest section of the masses with the main force of the revolution as the backbone, isolate the counter-revolutionary forces to the utmost and ensure the overwhelming superiority of the revolutionary forces to them. It is also a resourceful policy which accelerates the process of giving consciousness and organization to the popular masses and

makes it possible to meet with full preparations the decisive moment of the revolution while saving, accumulating and reinforcing the revolutionary forces with credit under the condition that the counter-revolutionary offensive is intensified.

The counter-revolution can be successfully defeated and the revolution surely crowned with victory in South Korea when, following the policy shaped by the great Leader, the powerful political army will be firmly built up and the revolutionary forces ceaselessly expanded through the active mass struggle correctly combining various forms of struggle—political struggle with economic one, lawful or semi-lawful struggle with unlawful one, violent struggle with non-violent one—under the slogan of struggle for the democratization of society and against the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule and against the fascist suppression by their stooges, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

As reclarified by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, in his report, the independent peaceful unification of the country is unthinkable so far as the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops and the present puppets in power are left intact in South Korea and the cause of the country's unification can be achieved only in such a way that the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the basic obstacle to our country's unification, will have been driven out of South Korea, their colonial rule liquidated, the military fascist dictatorship overthrown and the revolution crowned with victory.

The unification of our country will smoothly be realized by the united strength of the socialist force in the northern half of the Republic and the patriotic force in South Korea when the people's democratic revolution wins victory and a genuine government of the people is established in South Korea.

In his report the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Marxist-Leninist of our age and one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist and working-class movements, summed up the achievements made so far by our Party in the domain of the international relations and, basing himself on a profound, overall analysis of our revolution's international environments and the development of the international situation, made clear our Party's unshakable stand and correct struggle policy on the strengthening of the international solidarity of our revolution and the development of the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. imperialist struggle all over Asia and the rest of the world in the present situation.

On the basis of his deep penetration into the Asian strategy of U.S. imperialism in particular, into the acute tension in this region created by its aggression, the grave influence the tension has on the general international situation and the position held and the role played by the revolutionary struggle of the Asian people in the world revolution, the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung advanced the original strategic line on consolidating their militant solidarity and intensifying and developing the anti-U.S. joint struggle by the revolutionary people in Asia.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows in the report:

"In order to thwart the U.S. imperialist aggression in Asia, it is of importance to cement the fighting solidarity of the peoples of the revolutionary Asian countries in particular."

The strategic line of Comrade Kim Il Sung for strengthening the anti-U.S. united front and militant solidarity of the peoples in the revolutionary Asian countries, is a wise line, which reflects the common positions of all those countries subjected to the U.S. imperialist aggression today, the historical fighting experience and traditions in fighting down imperialism by united strength, and the mature requirements in the development of the revolution. It is also a positive strategic line for thwarting and frustrating the ferocious Asian and world strategies of U.S. imperialism as a whole, defending peace and security in Asia and energetically pushing ahead with the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle of the world people, by breaking up in Asia the main spearhead of U.S. imperialism for world aggression.

The U.S. imperialist aggression on Asia can be successfully foiled, the world revolutionary forces strengthened, and the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. imperialist struggle of the world people vigorously carried forward only when the peoples of the revolutionary Asian countries, which constitute the fiercest battle-front against imperialism and the main theatre of the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle today, cement their militant solidarity all the more and put up a powerful anti-U.S. imperialist joint struggle.

In his report the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung made a correct analysis of the Asian strategy of U.S. imperialism at present, the correlation between the United States and Japan and the Japanese militarists' aggressive machinations which are becoming undisguised with each passing day and, on this basis, reclarified our Party's stand and policy on struggling against the revival of Japanese militarism while fighting against U.S. imperialism.

As is pointed out by the Leader, today U.S. imperialism is turning to a good account, in a more positive way, the military and economic potentials of Japan, its junior ally and a military base of aggression, for the execution of its own aggressive policies. And the Japanese militarists, on their part, are running wild still more cunningly to realize their ambition for overseas expansion taking advantage of the Asian strategy of U.S. imperialism.

The criminal conspiracy and tie-up for Asian aggression between the two pirates, the U.S. and Japan, are now reaching a yet grimmer stage, creating a new great menace to peace in Asia and the world.

The socialist countries and all the peace-loving peoples of the world must look straight at the danger of Japanese militarism which is revived under the wing of U.S. imperialism and is now making its ambition for overseas aggression all the more undisguised as days go by, and must fight against Japanese militarism resolutely, while fighting against U.S. imperialism. Only by so doing, they can foil the aggressive ambition of the Japanese militarists and successfully smash the U.S. imperialist policy of Asian aggression.

These strategic lines on anti-imperialist struggle,

clarified by the great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung, that illumine the correct road to the most successful struggle against the U.S.-led imperialists to frustrate their policies for aggression and war and to the early victory of the world revolution, are sure to encourage the revolutionary peoples of the world and will become a motive power in further developing the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. imperialist struggle on a world-wide scale.

In the report to the Party Congress the great Leader of our Party and people Comrade Kim Il Sung advanced the programmatic task of continuously consolidating and developing our Party, the militant General Staff in the Korean revolution, organizationally and ideologically and further enhancing its combat capacity and leading role in conformity with the requirements of our revolution and construction which have embarked upon a new stage of development.

The Leader gave in the report comprehensive answers to the important, principled questions arising in Party building and Party work such as the organizational and ideological consolidation of the Party ranks, Party organizational and ideological work, mass leadership, Party guidance over the revolution and construction, and thus creatively developed the Marxist-Leninist theory on Party building and showed a bright way for the further development in depth of our Party work.

In the report the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"We should continue to deepen and develop Party work, firmly carrying on, as our general task, the work of establishing the unitary ideological system more thoroughly in the Party, with the Marxist-Leninist ideology, the *Juche* idea of our Party, as an unshakable guiding ideology, and of strengthening, on this basis, the identity of ideology and will of the Party ranks."

It is a fundamental principle of Marxist-Leninist Party building and a decisive guarantee for all victories of the revolution and construction to establish firmly the unitary ideological system in the whole Party and strengthen, on this basis, the unity and cohesion of the Party ranks. This is a precious conclusion drawn from the summing up of the experience accumulated in the course of the long-drawn revolutionary struggle we have waged under the guidance of the Leader.

All Party organizations should thoroughly arm cadres and Party members with the unitary ideology of our Party—Comrade Kim Il Sung's great revolutionary idea, the *Juche* idea, make them have firmer conviction that they know no ideology other than the Leader's revolutionary idea and continue, on this basis, to strengthen the identity of the ideology and will of the Party ranks.

In the report the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught that we should oppose all deviations of reducing Party work to a technical and business affair and carry on Party work, always putting the primary stress on work with men, and elucidated in an all-round way the principles and policies of strengthening work with cadres, work with Party members and work with the masses. This is a profound, Marxist-

Leninist elucidation of the fundamental principle governing Party work and the main key to more powerfully pushing forward the revolution and construction by further deepening and developing our Party work in accordance with the requirements of the development of realities, firmly building up the Party ranks organizationally and ideologically, and reinforcing the revolutionary ranks.

Party organizations should pay primary attention to work with men, especially work with cadres, strengthen Party life among cadres and Party members and vigorously unfold the ideological struggle by the method of criticism to give them further revolutionary tempering, elevate their political and business levels and make them take the lead in all matters—study, organizational life and revolutionary practice.

They should also help the working people's organizations, further enhance their independent role and actively educate and remould all the masses to rally them closely around the Party.

As taught by the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, Party ideological work, along with Party organizational work, should be further strengthened in order to fortify the Party organizationally and ideologically and enhance its combat capacity.

Party organizations should put main stress on the establishment of the Party's unitary ideological system and vigorously undertake political and ideological education among the Party members and the working people and intensify the struggle against all the morbid ideologies such as bourgeois ideas, revisionist ideas, flunkeyism, dogmatism and factionalism, and thus make them more firmly arm themselves with the great *Juche* idea of the Leader, our Party's idea.

The great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth the ideological education against revisionism as a particularly important task of the Party ideological work at the present times.

As analysed by the Leader, revisionism is a trend of Rightist opportunist ideology aimed at rejecting the revolutionary quintessence of Marxism-Leninism and giving up the class struggle and the anti-imperialist struggle in particular, and a dangerous ideology that undermines socialism and revives capitalism.

Party organizations should bring the reactionary nature and harmfulness of revisionism, a trend of counter-revolutionary opportunist ideology, home to the Party members and the working people and energetically fight to prevent the virus of revisionist ideology from infiltrating into the Party.

The great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung pointed out that the internal and external situations of our country are complex and the revolutionary struggle and constructive work are deepening and developing still further and this reality of today urgently requires a further enhancement of the leading role of the Party in all domains of socialist construction and defence upbuilding, and set forth the concrete tasks for it.

The experience accumulated by our Party shows that only when the Party's system of leadership capable of guaranteeing the Leader's unitary guidan-

ce in all spheres and all units is firmly established and thoroughly exercised, it is possible to operate the whole system of proletarian dictatorship in a unified way and organize and mobilize the masses of the people purposefully to socialist and communist construction.

In the report the Leader instructed to strengthen, first of all, Party guidance of socialist construction.

Party committees at all levels, as the highest leading organs in the units concerned, should arrange collective discussions about all the important questions in line with the Leader's teachings which are the unique guidelines, take correct measures and undertake well the work of organizing and mobilizing the Party members and the masses to the struggle for the execution of the Party policies and make it a rule to check and sum up their implementation, thereby properly steering the administrative and economic work.

Party committees should see to it that the state and economic organs introduce without fail the Taean work system and the new system of agricultural guidance, excellent forms of management of socialist economy created by the Leader, carry on his policy of unified and detailed planning thoroughly and regularize the management of enterprises so as to manage and operate our economy in a more scientific and rational way.

They should also strengthen the Party guidance so that all the state organs including the people's power organs may rightly exercise their functions and role and the Leader's teachings and the Party's policies may be precisely implemented in all fields of the revolution and construction.

In this way, our Party that has the guidance of the great Leader should be made a more militant and revolutionary Party and a vanguard detachment of the revolution capable of more skilfully organizing and leading the revolution and construction.

The historic report of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung to the Fifth Party Congress rouses the whole Party and the entire people to a gigantic struggle for the victory of our revolution and a new yet greater victory of the cause of socialism and

communism.

The struggle for the materialization of this new, grandiose programme is a worthwhile struggle to make an epochal advancement in the struggle of our people for further fortifying the socialist system in the northern half of the Republic and winning the complete victory of socialism; a sacred struggle to turn our revolutionary base into a more impregnable one and bring a decisive phase in hastening the unification of the fatherland and the nationwide victory of the revolution; and an honourable struggle to further strengthen the international solidarity of our revolution and more powerfully develop the international revolutionary movement as a whole.

For our Party members and people there is no greater glory, honour and pride than living in the glorious era shining with the name of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and fighting on for the victory of our revolution and a new victory of the cause of socialism and communism upholding his great *Juche* idea and the revolutionary line of independence, self-sustenance and self-defence.

True to the new, great programme of struggle set forth by the Leader, the whole Party and the entire people will unfold a more strenuous struggle and successfully carry out without fail the honourable combat tasks set before our generation.

No force on earth can check the grand onward movement of our people who follow the path opened up by the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung upholding his wise guidance.

Let us vigorously march forward towards the bright morrow of socialism and communism, holding aloft the great revolutionary banner of the *Juche* idea, an ever-victorious banner, and united closely around Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, peerless patriot, national hero, ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander and one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist and working-class movements!

(Editorial of *Rodong Sinmun* of November 5, 1970.)

To Carry Out the Grand Programme of the Six-Year Plan

WE WILL PRODUCE MORE EFFECTIVE AND ECONOMIC MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT

The workers, technicians and office employees of our factory who fulfilled their assignments of both the Seven-Year Plan and the 1970 plan before the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, advancing vigorously at the "Kangson speed," a new Chollima speed, are bearing deep in mind every passage of the report delivered by the Leader at the Fifth Congress of our Party, a congress of great victory in industrialization, congress of the overall victory of the Juche idea.

Feeling a boundless pride in their struggle for adding lustre to the Chollima age, as the honourable revolutionary fighters of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader and genius of revolution, they are full of determination to advance together with the Party for ever along the road indicated by the Leader.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth the new prospective Six-Year Plan at the Party Congress and opened a new bright

road before us, indicating the direction and goal of a new battle.

In his report at the Congress the respected and beloved Leader taught as follows:

"The question of advancing the technical revolution onto new heights and further developing the nation's productive forces as a whole depends largely on the growth of the engineering industry. In the Six-Year Plan period, big efforts should be exerted continuously for the development of the engineering industry to turn out larger quantities of more efficient and economic machinery and equipment needed for gigantic nature remaking projects and various domains of the national economy."

To carry out the honourable task assigned to us, we will produce more efficient and economic machinery and equipment of various kinds and, thus increase, in the near future, the production of excavators over 3 times and turn out a greater amount of large-sized nitrogen separators, oxygen separ-

rators, high-pressure press and other equipment.

The battle for carrying out this colossal task has already begun and good results have been made in the first struggle.

Semi-automation has been introduced in the production of materials at the steel and iron casting and metal-working shops and vigorous efforts have been made in various other shops to turn out 80 or so of equipment needed for perfecting production processes.

The members of our lathe No. 2 workteam of the youth shop are bringing about innovations in processing many parts of excavators.

We will, in the future, too, as in the past, advance vigorously along the road charted by the Leader and fulfil the colossal task of the Six-Year Plan at any cost ahead of schedule and make again the report of victory to the Leader.

CHOI YONG CHAN,
workteam leader, Youth Shop,
Chollima Rakwon Machinery
Plant

WE WILL GATHER IN BUMPER HARVEST EVERY YEAR

Informed of the grandiose programme set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the outstanding Leader of revolution, at the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, the farmers in our countryside are wrapped in boundless emotion and excitement.

The Leader put forward a programmatic task in the field of the rural economy in the Six-Year Plan: to highly intensify agricultural production, accelerate the technical revolution, free the peasants from hard labour, and develop agricultural productive forces more rapidly.

We Chongsan-ri villagers who are well aware from our own experience of revolutionary practice that only victory and happiness are in store for us at all times when we go ahead along the road illumined by the fatherly Leader, are greatly encouraged by the bright perspective of the Six-Year Plan and are burning with a fiery revolutionary determination to translate it into reality.

The respected and beloved Leader Premier Kim Il Sung taught as follows: **"The central task facing the domain of the rural economy is to make agricultural production highly intensive."**

Upholding the teaching of the Leader we will introduce irrigation into the non-paddy fields on a full scale, use fertilizers, chemicals and weed-killers more scientifically and technically, and actively introduce the quick-growing and

high-yielding seeds in a big way, so that we may raise the per-chongbo yield to the level of 10 ton or more in paddy and non-paddy fields.

When things turn that way the production of grain in our farm will be increased twice, that of meat thrice and that of fruits 5 times during the Six-Year Plan period.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"We should carry out the all-round mechanization and chemicalization of agriculture in the Six-Year Plan period to drastically narrow down the distinctions between agricultural and industrial labour and save plenty of labour force in the countryside."

This is reflective of another great solicitude of the fatherly Leader who is concerned to relieve our peasants liberated from all sorts of exploitation and oppression, from hard toil for good.

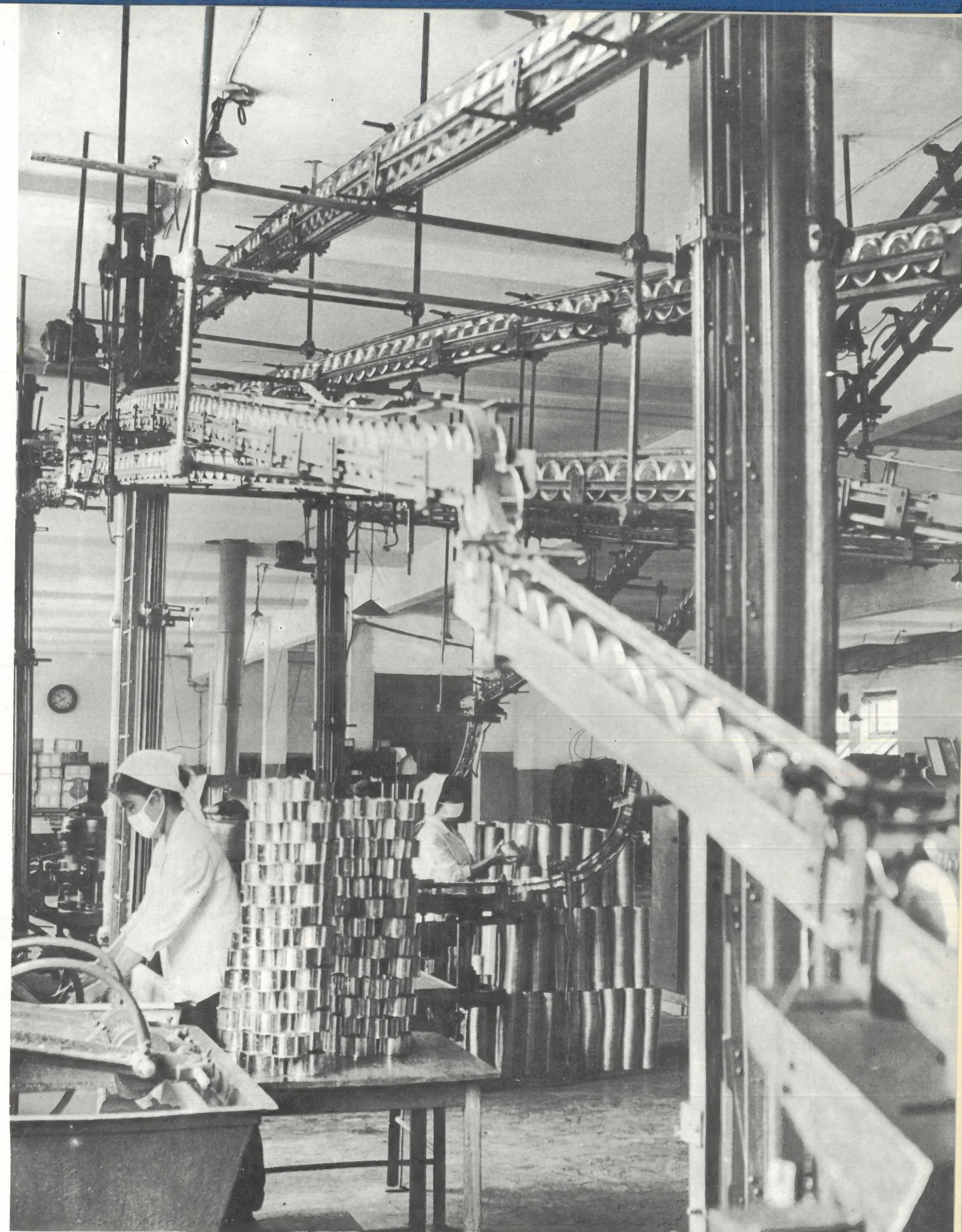
Thanks to the personal guidance and boundless solicitude of the Leader, our farm has already achieved tremendous successes in the technical revolution and is now making every effort to realize the comprehensive mechanization and over-all chemicalization, fully introduce the communist method of

farming as early as possible, so as to free the farmers from arduous labour and increase the area of paddies worked by one person to the level of 10 chongbo, effect the 8-hour work-day and send more than half of the existing labour force of our farm to industrial sphere.

In order to carry out this honourable task set by the Leader we will, above all, give the top priority to the ideological revolution to arm our farmers firmly with the unitary ideology of the Party, the great revolutionary thoughts of the respected and beloved Leader Premier Kim Il Sung, strengthen their organizational life, accelerate the process of their revolutionization and working-classization and thus turn our Chongsan-ri farm into a Red community of farmers unrestrictedly loyal to the Leader.

We will thus bring about bumper harvest every year, while working easily, and repay with our loyalty the profound solicitude of the Leader shown to us co-op farmers.

PYON CHANG BOK,
Chairman of the Chollima
Chongsan Co-op Farm



A part of the can-manufacturing shop of the Sinpo Fish Cannery furnished with up-to-date equipment

